

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PRAGUE TV PROGRAM DISCUSSES SALT II, VIENNA SUMMIT, OTHER ISSUES

LDJ01608 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] [Unidentified announcer] Good evening, esteemed and dear television viewers: I welcome you on our "free platform" program tonight devoted to questions of present international politics. I have invited to the studio, first of all two important Soviet commentators, Comrade Aleksandr Bovin who is a foreign political commentator of IZVESTIYA newspaper; then Vladimir Lomeyko who is a foreign political commentator of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA; Comrade Milos Vejvoda, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR; and Dusan Rovenskiy, a RUDE PRAVO commentator.

I have sorted out the questions phoned in so far, esteemed comrades. As we recently broadcast the press conference given by Comrade Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, it is thus conceivable that the majority of questions are on the SALT II agreement signed recently by Comrade Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President Carter.

People often ask about SALT II whether some kind of control is at all possible in our present world on such vast numbers of arms of such high standards.

[Bovin--in Russian fading into Czech translation] Of course, it is possible. For example, the Americans have a certain number of launching facilities. Our satellites fly regularly, and we know exactly where these installations are. And the same concerning our launching installations, the Americans know very well where and what we have. And this system is included in the agreement, and we have no right to hinder the Americans, the same as they have no right to hinder us in this control.

[Announcer] We have just received a question from Comrade Janda from Prague-10 who asks: What is the control by our own means? Own means are those we have just been talking about.

[Bovin] There are practically three types: satellites, radar and electronic control stations.

[Announcer] In the West, propaganda alleges openly that SALT II is an agreement advantageous only for the Soviet Union. Comrade Tomas Pipota from Kralupy asks: What does SALT II mean for Soviet citizens and [name indistinct] from Prague-3 wants to know whether there is a winner and loser under SALT II.

[Vejvoda] It is true that some Western propaganda is trying to depict SALT II as a success for the Soviet Union. And it is a success of the Soviet Union, no doubt: a success of negotiations since it leads to disarmament, because this is the goal of Soviet policy. But concerning the advantage itself, there are advantages on both sides. Not only one side has advantages because the basic question during these talks, as during any other disarmament talks, is to carry it out in a way that no one will gain an advantage. And here, of course, the strategic aspects are very broad, and they are designed to preserve strategic forces of a sufficient strength, of a sufficient variety and ability to survive, as we say, the first blow. This is the principle, so to speak. Both sides, the Soviet Union and the United States, have the great advantage, I would say: they can reduce spending on arms. President Carter himself stated that SALT II would not bring the reduction of spending immediately but that there is a prospect for preventing its further increase, and this is advantageous for both sides. Militarily, as I have already said, neither side has advantages because each side has made some concessions during the talks.

[Announcer] Comrade Kral from Prague-10 asks: Will the SALT II agreement reflect and improve the situation in other spheres?

[Rovensky] We all wish that the favorable atmosphere brought about during the Vienna talks, and the signing SALT II agreement would materialize also in other spheres, but unfortunately, we are realists and we have to see the reality that SALT II represents only a step in the direction of measures and efforts aimed at reducing military tension. SALT II does not stop the arms race, we have to understand this. We are realists and we see that from the other side of the Atlantic comes alarming news about the production of new weapons, the MX missile and other strategic arms. It does not stop armament, but it can have a favorable influence on other talks which would strengthen further disarmament efforts.

[Announcer] Vladimir Nalepka from Prague-7 asks what chance is there that the SALT II agreement will be ratified by the U.S. Senate.

[Bovin] I will try to answer this. The prospects are very vague. No one can, I think, say now whether the U.S. Senate will ratify this agreement, not even the senators themselves. A sharp political battle is being waged against the ratification. The U.S. military-industrial complex is involved in this, as is the inertia of the cold war, myth about a Soviet threat. U.S. national interests speak for the ratification, as formulated by President Carter and his officials in their speeches. The ratification is supported basically by all of Western Europe; practically all world public opinion is in favor of ratification. However, it has to be done formally by the U.S. Senate and I repeat, a sharp struggle is being waged there, and I dare not forecast now the result of this struggle.

[Lomeyko--in Russian fading into Czech translation] I think, when we talk about this complex question, it is only correct to ask the question in the following way: Has the U.S. Senate at all a moral right not to ratify this agreement? It is obvious that from the legal point of view this question will be formerly discussed and voted on, but we must consider that this agreement does not concern only the aspect of Soviet-American relations, but that it is also connected with the interests of Western allies, of all Europe, and even of the whole world because the matter is about the possibility of a world thermonuclear conflict or its averted. And thus if the healthy attitude that a responsibility toward mankind is at stake is coming to life in American society, I think U.S. senators cannot ignore this factor. Maybe I am too optimistic, but I think that this factor will create still greater pressure in America. And thus senators if they vote against ratification would be expressing their scorn toward the U.S. President and his administration and would also be reducing U.S. international prestige. The United States would look as if it promotes war. And finally, it would also be a blow to the national interests of the Western allies; it would be against the governments which link their fate with detente. Having said all this, I think that many U.S. Senators will have to understand that this great construction, if it should collapse, would bury their political fate. I hope that the self-preservation instinct will have an effect on some of them.

I would like to say a few more words on the amendments. Just imagine how this agreement has been worked out. For years the best specialists scrutinized each word, each meaning and at the end found the only possible place for the best possible word. And now when the work is completed one can only imagine with difficulty some fundamental amendment of this well-balanced, very sensitively designed and very precise formulation.

Thus all the talk about amendments are, in my opinion, only a form of indirect attack against the agreements. I just wanted to add this.

[Announcer] Miloslav Pilat from Karlovy Vary asks why arms reduction has been discussed in Vienna for so long without any results yet.

[Rovensky] I am lucky. I was at the opening of the Vienna talks years ago, I was lucky to be present at the opening of the Helsinki talks which ended in 1975 with a signing of a very important document, the Helsinki Final Act, and I was also lucky to be present at the signing of SALT II. And I bring with me from all these events optimism. I remember how many pessimistic forecasts there were that Helsinki would not be successful; how many pessimistic forecasts stating that SALT II would not be successful, and it became reality. I am also an optimist in connection with the Vienna talks, although as a realist, unfortunately I have to admit that no significant results have been achieved there in recent years. But one must ask a question: Why have they not been achieved? We, socialist countries--Czechoslovakia is a participant in these talks--have submitted in Vienna enough proposals.

[Vejvoda] I would like to add that we submitted on Tuesday [26 June] a new compromise proposal.

[Rovensky] Yes, compromise proposals, but there are certain limits. And the reason why talks in Vienna are not advancing is the fact that the West is pushing us over the limits which are not acceptable.

[Vejvoda] I would only like to say that the SALT II talks took 7 years and then an agreement was reached. In Vienna, the talks are not so concrete; however if a political decision was taken in the West an agreement would be possible, say in 3 month's time. And let us hope that after ratification of SALT II such an agreement will be concluded as soon as possible.

[Announcer] Did the Soviet Union and the United States reach an agreement in Vienna on some shared stance regarding the solution of the Near East situation? Jarmila Cerna from Kolin asks this question.

[Rovensky] In my view it is sufficient to read well the documents published from the Vienna talks. Two things clearly emerge from them. First, it was impossible to avoid a discussion of the Near East question since the Near East is one of the traumatic points of the entire international situation.

[Announcer] After all it is near to Europe also.

[Rovensky] Secondly, the two countries continue to have different views as to how to solve the conflict situation in the Near East; this was expressed also in the documents. In other words, if I am briefly to characterize a question often asked by journalists at the press conference given by the Soviet and the U.S. delegations, it is quite clear that the United States wanted the Soviet Union to support the separate treaty. It also wanted--and this, I think was its second major wish--the Soviet Union to take part in actions which would involve the United Nations in the mechanism which was set up with the view to creating this treaty. On this point the Soviet view was clearly divergent from the American one. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev openly told this to President Carter. In other words we told the U.S. President that the Soviet Union, as a matter of principle, would not support the separate treaty because this treaty is directed against the interests of the Arab people. To go back to the theme I started with, I would like to point out the sentence from the final document of the Vienna talks which says that the views of both sides remain unchanged.

[Bovin] I was in Israel in the second half of May and I met the so-called liberal intelligentsia there and they literally attacked me with questions: Why don't you recognize the treaty? Is it not better than war? People are not fighting, talks are taking place. Why don't you want to recognize this treaty? And I said to them: It all depends on what kind of peace you want. Because, for example, I went to a cinema in Tel Aviv. As I entered the cinema I saw no usherette, but two soldiers who searched me before letting me inside. This occurs to all those who go to cinemas. I went to a department store in Jerusalem, and the same thing occurred. A man stood in the doorway and searched us all, even looking in our bags. And yet another example: As we were entering Hafia University, we needed no passcard but again we were told: Open your bags! All this because they are afraid of terrorists, and they are afraid of bombs. And I say, what kind of peace do you want? Such that you are searched in cinemas, in stores, in universities? Surely, not such a peace but a just peace which would also solve the problem of the Palestinian people, and this does not yet exist. This just basis is not yet present, and while it is missing we cannot agree with such an agreement. The diplomatic struggle, a very complex one which is being waged in the Near East, will continue until a just solution to the question is reached, not just some kind of general solution which has now been done.

[Announcer] Comrade Pavel Ofak from Sumperk asks: After many years of appeals, China reacted for the first time and is willing to send a representative for talks with the USSR.

[Either Bovin or Lomeyko] In brief, the situation looks on the whole like this. Talks about talks are taking place. This is quite a complex matter, mainly if we take into consideration the present state of Soviet-Chinese relations. It is necessary to decide on the place of talks, the date of the talks, the level of the talks, and it is, of course necessary to decide on the agenda of the talks. In other words, this is a diplomatic technique, but in fact these are political matters which are not easily solved. At present we are talking about just talks, for example. And politically, comrades, it all depends on with what intentions the Chinese come to these negotiations, if they come at all. Two variants are possible: say, that for example, the Chinese wish sincerely to improve relations with the Soviet Union. If this is the case, from our side there will be no objections, of course. On the contrary this would meet with full understanding, and we could speak about some real progress in the normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations. However, politics being what it is, we can think something completely different, we can think that the Chinese in the given situation can smell some Soviet-American rapprochement, and want to play the Russian card against the West: If that is your game we then are in favor of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. In such a case we can hardly think that such talks would lead to some significant positive results. On the whole, our position is known by all, we have always wanted to find a solution acceptable for both countries and will continue this policy.

PRAGUE PAPER TERMS SALT II OPPONENTS 'COLD WAR FOSSILS'

LD300920 Prague CTK in English 0830 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"Fossils from the political primeval years of cold war" is called a group of U.S. Senators opposing the ratification of the SALT II treaty, in ZEMEDELKE NOVINY on Saturday [30 June].

The 34 votes they have would be enough to block and mar the treaty which partially all statesman consider a contribution and at least a relaxation to mankind, the daily wrote.

In this connection the daily pointed to the fact that one of the chief opponents of the treaty, Senator Henry Jackson, and President James Carter are members of one political party.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY USSR MINISTER OF ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU021852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 2 July Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Aleksey Antonov, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry. Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and Nikita Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also participated in the meeting.

Some issues of the present situation and prospects for future development of the electro-technical industry in Bulgaria, as well as the possibilities of expanding the integration and developing the cooperation between the two ministries were discussed.

Signing of Cooperation Document

AU021411 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] On 2 July Vasil Khubchev, Bulgaria's minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and Aleksey Antonov, USSR minister of electrical equipment industry, signed a document determining the trends on further developing bilateral cooperation.

The basic questions included in the document are connected with the development of the Bulgarian electronics industry during the 8th 5-year plan and the period until 1990. Special attention was devoted to developing the production of large electrical machines, high-voltage equipment for 400 kilovolts, as well as the reconstruction and modernization of some plants.

After the signing ceremony Minister Aleksey Antonov said to a BTA reporter: This document creates a basis for solving two basic questions of our cooperations: It marks ways of further developing the economic and scientific-technical cooperation in the area of electronics, second--it marks some immediate tasks of the Bulgarian electronics industry connected with the constantly developing Bulgarian-USSR integration.

TANCHEV-LED DELEGATION ENDS TALKS IN ALGERIA 2 JULY

AU022043 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Algiers, July 2 (BTA correspondent)--The concluding talks between the visiting here delegation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU), led by BAU secretary, Mr. Petur Tanchev, first vice president of the State Council of Bulgaria and representatives of the National Union of Algerian Peasants, headed by the secretary general of the union, Mr. Najem Essa, were held here.

During the talks the two delegations informed each other of the tasks their organizations are facing at present and the contribution they make to the construction of their countries. The delegations outlined the trends of their future cooperation with which they actively contribute to the expansion and deepening of Bulgaro-Algerian contacts.

The two sides also underlined their will to further assist the rallying of the progressive international peasants' movement in the name of peace, progress and well-being of the peoples. They hailed the recently signed SALT II treaty by the USSR and the USA.

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BULGARIA

The two unions sharply condemned the separatist Camp David treaty, which does not contribute to the settling of the Middle East issue and considerably increases the tension in that part of the world.

The two delegations forwarded cordial greetings to the party and state leaders of the two countries--Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and State Council president of Bulgaria, and Mr Bendjedid Chadli, secretary general of the National Liberation Front (JB) and president of Algeria, for their great contribution to the construction of the two countries, to the well-being of the two nations, in the name of peace and progress.

BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR BERLIN

AU021410 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, has departed for Berlin. The delegation includes Dimitur Stanishev and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretaries.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, BCP Central Committee department heads and other responsible figures, as well as Manfred Schmidt, GDR ambassador to Bulgaria.

CENTRAL COOPERATIVE UNION SIGNS PROTOCOL WITH ITALIAN COUNTERPART

AU022038 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Rome, July 2 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Ivan Prumov, chairman of the Central Cooperative Union of Bulgaria, and Mr Onelio Prandini, chairman of the Union of Italian Cooperatives, signed a cooperation protocol between the two organizations in Rome. The document results from the talks the delegations of the two national cooperative unions had in the Italian capital. It is noted in it that the talks proceeded in the spirit of mutual understanding and wish to expand the contacts and interaction between the two organizations and their members in all the spheres of socio-economic and trade activity.

The protocol provides for the foundation of a bilateral committee for cooperation and consultations and of working commissions for joint work in the trade and economic and survey and designing spheres.

BRIEFS

AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--An agreement on scientific-technical cooperation between the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress and the Tokyo company Hitachi LTD has been signed at the Vitosha Hotel in Sofia. This agreement provides for a broad exchange in the sphere of electronics and machine building. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 12 Jun 79 AU]

TANCHEV RECEIVES NORWAY'S SUNDSBO--On 26 June Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, received Svein Sundsbo, secretary general of the Centre Party of Norway, who is visiting Bulgaria at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union Permanent Board. The expansion of the two parties' cooperation was discussed. [Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 26 Jun 79 AU]

POLISH MILITARY DELEGATION LED BY JARUZELSKI ARRIVES

LD030956 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A military delegation of the Polish People's Republic arrived in Prague today for an official, friendly visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Army Gen Martin Dzur, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of national defense. It is headed by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic. At Ruzyně Airport, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Eugen Turzo, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense; representatives of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Federal Ministry of the Interior, and members of the collegium of the CSSR Ministry of National Defense.

CPCZ'S HAMAN LEAVES ON VISIT TO POLAND

LD021744 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Josef Haman, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Warsaw today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the PZPR. He was seen off at Ruzyně Airport by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPCZ.

BILAK, FOJTIK, HAVLIN LEAVE FOR BERLIN CONFERENCE

LD021742 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left Prague for Berlin today, where it attended a consultative meeting of secretaries of central committees of the fraternal parties of socialist countries. Members of the delegation are secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin.

REPORTAGE ON CSSR-USSR YOUTH FRIENDSHIP FESTIVAL

Komsomol Delegation

LD012121 Prague CTK in English 1830 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Participants in the Friendship Festival of Czechoslovak and Soviet Youth held on Sunday an anti-war rally at Lidice.

Addressing the rally, Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee and Chairman of the Czech Socialist Union of Youth Central Committee Jaroslav Jeneral said that the Czechoslovak and Soviet youth for nearly 35 years can in peace prepare for life and work. However, peace has not yet been guaranteed all over the world and it is necessary to fight for it every day, he said.

On behalf of the Soviet Komsomol youth organization the rally was addressed by Nikolay Sudarikov who said that young people in the Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the present crimes of imperialism in the Middle East, in Africa, Asia and Latin America, to the persecution of progressive youth in the capitalist countries and the attempts to return to the cold war period.

Members of the Komsomol called for an end to the Chinese provocations against Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. They express their sympathies with the nations of Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, the national liberation forces of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa, the patriots and democrats in Chile, Uruguay, Nicaragua and other countries where fascist and racist regimes still survive, the soviet representative said.

Polednik Attendance

LD022200 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] This year's traditional festival of friendship culminated today with a meeting of friendship of Czechoslovak and Soviet youth. Michal Zozulak, deputy chairman of the central committee of the Socialist Union of Youth and chairman of the Slovak Central Committee of the Union, welcomed in the Sports Hall of the Julius Fucik Culture and Recreation Park in Prague a delegation of the Central Committee of the OPCZ led by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the Central Committee of the party, a delegation of the Komsomol Central Committee led by Vadij Guseynov, secretary of the Central Committee, a delegation of the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth led by Miloslav Dockal, chairman, and honorary guests at the festival.

BILAK SEES OFF SWEDISH COMMUNIST DELEGATION

LD021734 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation of the Workers' Communist Party of Sweden, led by its chairman Rolf Hagel, left Prague today. The delegation was on a visit in our country at the invitation of the Central Committee of the CPCZ. The delegation was seen off by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee of the party.

FURTHER REPORTAGE OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO NORWAY

Talks With Nordli, Frydenlund

LD291446 Prague CTK in English 1104 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] OSLO--Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Norwegian premier Odvar Nordli stressed here on Thursday that the present international situation and international detente create a favourable basis for the development of bilateral cooperation advantageous for both countries.

The Norwegian premier said that the visit of Bohuslav Chnoupek contributes to strengthening Czechoslovak-Norwegian relations which have been developing positively. He said Norway is interested in the development of stable and long-term cooperation with Czechoslovakia in the sphere of industry.

The two representatives stressed the significance of the recent meeting of Soviet Communist Party General Secretary and President Leonid Brezhnev and U. S. President James Carter in Vienna and stated that the results of the talks already now have a favourable impact on the development of international relations and create good prerequisites for the achievement of progress in military detente.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Norwegian Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund expressed on Thursday their countries' interest in developing the policy of international detente.

They stated that political detente must be followed by detente in the military sphere.

Dealing with the situation in the Middle East, Cyprus, the south of Africa and Southeast Asia, Bohuslav Chnoupek said Czechoslovakia systematically supports the national liberation struggle of other nations and will pursue this policy also in the future.

At the conclusion of their talks, the two ministers signed an agreement on the prevention of tax evasion and double taxing.

Chnoupek Interview

LD292120 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek interview with Prague correspondent Malota; given on 29 June--recorded with questions in Czech, answers in Slovak]

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, returned to Prague an hour ago after an official visit to the Kingdom of Norway. Before his departure by air from Oslo, he gave an interview to Jindrich Malota, our special correspondent in Norway.

[Begin recording] [Question] Comrade Minister, how do you assess the progress and the results of your talks here in Oslo with the political representatives of Norway?

[Answer] I think I can be satisfied with the results of my official visit to Norway which I made at the invitation of my Norwegian colleague, Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund. During my reception with Prime Minister Odvar Nordli and my talks with Minister Frydenlund, the Norwegian representatives very positively assessed the development of relations between our countries and spoke in favor of further intensifying and broadening this cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest. I am pleased to emphasize that the climate of all the meetings and deliberations which we had here in Oslo and during the meetings outside the capital city was very good. This is hardly surprising since the entire political atmosphere here, in the north of Europe, is being influenced by such exceptionally important events as the summit meeting between the representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and President James Carter, and the signing of the SALT II agreement. This rather promising atmosphere which was brought about by these world events also quite clearly surrounded our deliberations.

In an open, businesslike and constructive dialog with Minister Frydenlund, views were exchanged on an entire spectrum, a wide spectrum, of questions regarding relations between the two countries in various spheres and on the most important topical international questions. I can say that we have succeeded in making progress, above all, on the very important topic of creating a political framework and the best possible circumstances for deepening and improving the quality of the existing contacts and, above all, for creating new and mutually beneficial contacts in all spheres where we--as countries with different social systems--can cooperate.

[Question] Comrade Minister, could you be more specific about some questions and problems you discussed with the Norwegian representatives during your visit here in Oslo?

[Answer] Yes, I can since we discussed the development of mutual relations between Czechoslovakia and Norway in great detail. At the same time we were carefully assessing a number of ideas for further cooperation not only in the political but also in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural sphere. For example, we consider the fact that my Norwegian colleague and I signed an agreement on the prevention of dual taxation as a good start to implementing these intentions.

The signing of this accord can be seen not only as a positive approach to the further development of economic relations but, interpreted in its full context, as an important contribution to the stability, dynamism and the permanent character of the relations between our countries. We also (noted) an interest in good long-term prospects for our mutual relations. No doubt, a contribution is being made to these relations by the fact that they are free of any open, let alone controversial, question. This knowledge is strengthened by the fact that both sides have the will to cooperate and to further develop this cooperation.

I would also like to underscore the fact that our Oslo talks confirmed the life interests of both countries--one of them belonging to the north of Europe and NATO and the other, that is ours, to central Europe and the Warsaw Treaty--to contribute as much as possible to the struggle of the peace forces fighting for detente, disarmament and the prevention of a new world war, so that this process can be stable, irreversible and immune from all changeable circumstances. Last but not least, our talks confirmed that both our countries share the identical view that the deepening and further geographical broadening of the process of detente is unthinkable without a just solution of such urgent problems as the liquidation of the centers of tension in the world and the elimination of all remnants of colonialism, all forms of racism, and apartheid.

I think that Czechoslovakia and Norway are good partners in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in the interest of the people of both these countries and also in the interest of peace and general strengthening of international security. [end recording]

Return From Norway

LD300510 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague-Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek returned here today from an official visit to Norway, made at the invitation of his Norwegian counterpart Knut Frydenlund.

The two ministers exchanged views on international topics, particularly detente, disarmament, arms control, preparations of the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act, and development of East-West relations.

They also discussed bilateral relations, expressed their interest in their extension, and signed an agreement preventing dual taxation.

Foreign Minister Knut Frydenlund accepted Bohuslav Chnoupek's invitation to pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

CTK REPORTS ATHENS ARRIVAL OF INDRA-LED DELEGATION

LD022122 Prague CTK in English 1847 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Athens [CETEKA correspondent]--"We accepted very gladly the invitation to visit the Greek republic. We see the visit as part of the existing relatively rich political, economic and cultural relations, and we believe that the talks which will be held in Athens will contribute to the deepening of relations in all spheres."

These were the words of Alois Indra, chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, on arrival here on Monday.

Alois Indra is heading a delegation of the Federal Assembly on a 6-day official visit to Greece at the invitation of the president of the Greek parliament, Dhimitrios Papaspirou. In addition to talks with representatives of the Greek parliament and the Greek-Czechoslovak parliamentary group, the delegation will meet with the chairmen of political parties with biggest representation in parliament.

The delegation will also inspect the most important treasures of the old Greek culture, and several enterprises and agricultural areas which supply products successful on the Czechoslovak market.

Welcoming his guests at the airport Dhimitrios Paraspirou appreciated that representatives of the Czechoslovak and Greek parliaments will continue the talks started during last year's visit of a Greek parliamentary delegation of Czechoslovakia.

"We left your country with grand impressions and we are convinced that cooperation between the parliaments as well as economic and cultural relations can be further promoted to the benefit of both countries," he said.

Later in the afternoon, the Czechoslovak guests visited the Acropolis and heard about the joint effort of the government and scientists to save this priceless memorial of Greek architecture threatened by the increasing air pollution in the Greek capital.

In the evening, the deputies who were members of the Greek parliamentary delegation that visited Czechoslovakia last year gave a dinner in honour of the Czechoslovak delegation headed by Alois Indra.

SALGOVIC, COLOTKA MEET WITH OUTGOING INDIAN ENVOY

LD021346 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council, received in Bratislava today Surendra Singh Alirajpur, Indian ambassador to Czechoslovakia in connection with the end of his tour of duty in Czechoslovakia. In a friendly conversation, they talked about the development of mutual relations and about the further intensification of co-operation in all areas.

The Indian diplomat also paid a farewell visit to Slovak Premier Peter Colotka.

HUSAK SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO MOZAMBIQUE'S MACHEL

LD242142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent Samora Moises Machel, chairman of the Mozambique Liberation Front [FRELIMO] and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of national day of the People's Republic of Mozambique--the fourth anniversary of independence.

In the telegram he expresses pleasure at the results achieved by the people of the People's Republic of Mozambique under the leadership of FRELIMO in building the foundations of a new society in their country, and in upholding its independence and sovereignty.

Comrade Husak praises highly the determined and relentless struggle of Mozambique against the policy of imperialism, colonialism and racial oppression in southern Africa and the contribution of the people of Mozambique to this struggle.

In conclusion Comrade Gustav Husak expresses the conviction that the mutual relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and countries will continue to develop in the spirit of international solidarity, to the benefit of both countries, and in the interests of peace and progress in the world.

CZPZ CONGRATULATES CANADIAN CP LEADER ON BIRTHDAY

LD270621 Prague CTK in English 1823 GMT 26 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee sent a telegram of congratulations to Canadian Communist Party General Secretary William Kashtan on his 70th birthday.

The telegram appreciated the contribution of William Kashtan to the struggle for the rights of Canadian working people, for the strengthening of the unity and coherence of the international communist and workers' movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and for detente, arms limitation and disarmament.

BRIEFS

EXTRA SHIFTS--A total of almost 18,600 builders, mostly workers, worked an extra shift on 16 June in the Czech Socialist Republic--the seventh such shift this year--so as to make up for the January deficit in basic building production. The work produced during the shift amounted to more than KCS24 million, adding up--together with the other six shifts--to a total of KCS217.4 million. Other extra shifts were worked by the metal workers of the Skoda Plzen plant in which 1,300 people from the locomotive works and power engineering plant participated. Likewise, 500 employees of the ground construction enterprise in Karlovy Vary and almost 400 employees of an identical enterprise in Plzen also worked on that day to make up for the January deficit as did 8,630 miners on morning shifts in the Ostrava-Karvina coal basin, and the workers and technicians of the mining engineering works, who worked on repairing the extraction machinery of the Czechoslovak Army mine in Karvina. [Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Jun 79 p 5 AU]

FLOODS IN EAST BOHEMIA--The heavy rainfall of the last few days have caused local floods on some smaller rivers, especially in south, central and northeast Bohemia. The situation in the district of Nachod in east Bohemia is particularly critical. A total of 843 houses have been flooded here, 21 economic objects are out of operation and additional 25 objects immediately threatened, 19 bridges have been damaged and 3 destroyed by the water. In the district of Broumov 85 families had to be evacuated. Fresh water supplies have been cut off in several localities of the district. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

DRIED FODDER PRODUCTION FIGURES--In some districts of the west Bohemian region the volume of fodder destined for hot-air drying is a fourth to one-half smaller than originally planned. A total of 7,713 tons of dried fodder has been produced in western Bohemia to date. By the middle of June, the procurement of dried fodder in the region was fulfilled less than 6 percent. In south Bohemia almost 4,700 tons and in north Moravia 15,514 tons of dried fodder have been produced to date. The harvest of perennial fodder crops in the north Moravian and east Slovak regions is 80 percent complete and in the west Slovak region almost 100 percent. In the central Slovak region almost 30 percent of the area is still to be harvested. [Prague ZEMEDLSKE NOVINY in Czech 22 June 79 p 1 AU]

SOCIALIST SECRETARIES ARRIVE IN BERLIN FOR CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

LD021938 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1745 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Delegations from 10 fraternal parties have arrived in Berlin to take part in one of the regular consultative meetings of the secretaries for international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries.

They include the representatives of the BCP--Alexandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, Stoyan Mikhaylov and Dimitur Stanishev, secretaries of the Central Committee; the representative of the Communist Party of Cuba--Antonio Perez Herrero, member of the Central Committee Secretariat; the representative of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party--Sisana Sisan, alternate member of the Central Committee; the representative of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party--Gelegiyn Adyaa, secretary of the Central Committee; the representatives of the PZPR--Jerzy Lukaszewicz, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee and Andrezej Werblan, secretary of the Central Committee; the representative of the RCP--Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee; the representative of the CPSU--Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Konstantin Rusakov and Mikhail Zimyanin, secretaries of the Central Committee; the representative of the CPCZ--Vasil Filak member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin, secretaries of the Central Committee; the representatives of the MSZMP--Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Andras Gyenes and Imre Gyori, secretaries of the Central Committee; and the representative of the Vietnamese Communist Party--To Huun, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The delegations also include other responsible members of the central committees.

Upon arrival the guests were welcomed by Kurt Hager, Hermann Axen and Joachim Herrmann, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the SED Central Committee.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD021759 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1424 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Algiers--(ADN correspondent) A GDR Government delegation led by the state secretary for vocational education, Bodo Weidemann, was in Algeria for negotiations from 27 June to 2 July at the invitation of Mouloud Oumeziane, Algerian minister of labor and vocational training. The visit is part of the realization of the agreement between the GDR and Algeria on cooperation in the economic, technical and commercial field of 17 October 1977.

During the stay State Secretary Weidemann was received for a talk by the Algerian prime minister, Mohamed Abdelghani, member of the Politburo of the National Liberation Front Party.

A protocol for the 1979/1980 period was signed between the government delegations from the two states. It provides for extensive measures in the field of vocational training, GDR cooperation and support in the development of a national Algerian vocational training system and the development of a continuous exchange of experience and views.

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HONECKER RECEIVES SENEGALESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD291104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has affirmed the determined will of the GDR to support actively and comprehensively the fight of the African peoples for national and social liberation. Honecker received on Thursday a delegation of the African Party of Independence (PAI) of Senegal headed by its general secretary, Seydou Sissoko, for a talk.

During his talk Seydou Sissoko reported on the current situation in Senegal and the fight of his party for the creation of a national democratic state on the basis of cooperation of all democratic and anti-imperialist forces of his country.

Erich Honecker, referring to the results of a tour by a GDR party and state delegation in February of this year of (?several) African countries, explained the GDR's attitude toward the fight of the peoples of Africa for national and social liberation.

Erich Honecker and Seydou Sissoko paid tribute to the results of the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states in November 1978 in Moscow. This made an important contribution to the fight of all democratic and peace-loving forces toward strengthening peace, halting the arms race, and disarmament, the final and complete removal of colonialist and neocolonialist oppression. The two partners welcomed the conclusion of the SALT II agreement.

They regarded the election farce in Zimbabwe and the setting-up of the Muzorewa/Smith regime as a deceptive maneuver in order to try and maintain the colonialist and racist power structure in a new guise. The SED and PAI agreed to develop further and deepen their cooperation in the future. The talk took place in an atmosphere of cordial friendship and close solidarity.

REPORTAGE ON GDR-CSSR 'FRIENDSHIP DAYS'

Slovak Minister Meeting

AU291735 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Kurt Hager, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Wednesday [27 June] received Miroslav Valek, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, CPCZ Central Committee member and minister for culture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, for a cordial talk. The minister is currently visiting the republic on the occasion of the joint GDR-CSSR Days of Friendship and Culture. Both sides paid tribute to the successful implementation of the first joint GDR-CSSR Days of Friendship and Culture and spoke out in favor of a further deepening of the close friendly cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries in the cultural field. The talk was also attended by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, SED Central Committee member and GDR culture minister, Ursula Ragwitz, head of the SED Central Committee Department of Culture, and Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador in the GDR.

End of Festivities

LD301327 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The joint GDR-CSSR Days of Friendship and Culture ended on Wednesday.

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The people of both states were able for 9 days to get to know the arts of the other fraternal country at concerts, exhibitions, friendship meetings and other events.

The success of these first friendship days between the two countries was highly assessed on Wednesday by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. At a meeting with the GDR and CSSR ministers of culture, Miroslav Valek and Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, all sides expressed their readiness to deepen the close cooperation in this sphere.

HONECKER SIGNS SED TELEGRAM TO CANADIAN CP LEADER

LD271330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0308 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED Central Committee has sent a telegram of congratulations signed by Erich Honecker to the secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, William Kashtan, on his 70th birthday. It says: "Your life has for decades been bound up with the struggle for the interests of the working class and of all workers of Canada. In the Young Communist League and in the Communist Party of Canada you have always stood in the front line in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress. As secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, with which we are closely allied, you have achieved great merit and a high level of respect."

The message goes on to say "the socialist unity part of Germany has a high opinion of your consistent support for the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism."

EGON KRENZ RECEIVES WFDY DELEGATION

LD291548 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2014 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Ernesto Ottone, president of the World Federation of Democratic Youth, and Miklos Barabas, secretary general, arrived in the GDR today. They were invited by the FDJ, the GDR youth association.

In a talk with Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, Ottone highly praised the contribution made by the GDR youth association in the fight of the progressive youth everywhere which are united in the world federation. He congratulated the FDJ on the success of the "National Youth Festival of the GDR" which he assesses as a convincing affirmation of the young generation of the GDR toward socialism, as further proof of their internationalist attitude.

ADN CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON OUTCOME OF TOKYO SUMMIT

LD292356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1903 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Report by ADN correspondent Dr Andreas Kabis]

[Text] Tokyo--The Tokyo summit of seven capitalist industrial countries ended today with a declaration which, apart from a few lines, is devoted to their future energy policy. Serious differences among themselves on the one hand, and common interests in relations to the oil-producing countries on the other, have resulted in a compromise which, in the main, bears the imprint of U.S. interests. The countries taking part in the conference decided to limit their oil imports and undertook not to exceed the target quantities fixed for each country until 1985. The United States got the four EEC countries represented in Tokyo to accept 1977 as the reference year, during which U.S. imports were at record level.

The avowed intention of the seven countries to save oil as it is becoming scarcer and more expensive is largely designed to strengthen their position in relation to the oil-producing countries in order to be able to bring greater pressure to bear on them.

The final document is remarkable for its attempt to provide a more specific formulation than in the past for an energy policy including the development and use of new sources and technologies. Despite the limitations inherent in the [capitalist] system, this shows what great efforts are being made by the capitalist industrial states in this sphere especially.

ADN CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SKYLAB DESCENT

LD021210 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1000 GMT 2 Jul 69 LD

[ADN correspondent Frieder Reinhold report: "Crash of U.S. Space Station Probably on 13 July"]

[Text] New York--The U.S. space station "Skylab" is now losing 2 km in height per day. Scientists from the U.S. Aeronautics and Space Administration gave calculations that the station will probably have dropped to a height of about 130 km on 13 July. The increasing deceleration through ever thicker layers of the atmosphere will thus prevent further orbits of the earth. The 36 meter long giant will heat up strongly and burst into pieces.

Most of the parts of the disintegrating spaceship will burn out like meteors at the heights of about 50 km. But experts still acknowledge the possibility that parts weighing up to 1.5 tons will come to earth at a scorching speed. So far it has not yet been possible to predetermine the impact zone. It will be about 6,500 km long and 150 km wide.

It was assumed that "Skylab," which was launched on 14 May 1973 and in which a total of three crews each consisting of three astronauts have worked up to 84 days, would in fact, last until 1982. Contrary to all calculations, the appearance of considerably higher solar activity, which also substantially densifies the atmosphere of the satellite's flying altitude, led to the unexpectedly rapid deceleration of the station.

The crash of the station under these conditions could have been prevented with the timely use of the space shuttle--a space ferry which the United States wanted to use among other things for putting [Skylab] onto a higher orbit. But because of technical and financial difficulties in the space-shuttle program, using the space ferry for such a purpose could only take place in a year at the very earliest.

HAMBURG DPA: GDR TIGHTENS SECURITY LAWS

LD282032 Hamburg DPA in German 1507 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--The GDR has drastically tightened the penal provisions for espionage and spying activities, "antistate incitement" and other offenses against the security of the state. A law to this effect was passed with the customary unanimity by the GDR's People's Chamber today.

Observers believe that the new provisions are intended to brand oppositional forces in the GDR as criminals and cut them off from contact with the West. The new provisions must obviously be seen against the SED's recent clash with critical intellectuals.

Currency legislation and the customs act have also been tightened up.

The new provisions, which are due to come into force on 1 August, increase the minimum penalty for "treasonable spying activity" from 5 to 10 years deprivation of liberty. Antistate incitement is, in future, punishable by at least 8 years imprisonment as against 5 years in the past. The minimum penalty for "running down" the GDR's political system or its authorities in public will be 3 years deprivation of liberty compared with 2 years in the past. From now on, a conviction is possible even if a GDR citizen commits such an act abroad. In fact, he can even be sent to prison for 5 years. "Unlawful establishment of contacts" with certain authorities or persons in the West, for instance, will in future attract a penalty of up to 5 years compared with 3 years in the past.

Apart from the increase in minimum penalties, penalty provisions for espionage, for instance, have been significantly reformulated and the definition of a criminal act been broadened in several instances.

Article 99 of the GDR criminal code, which is headed "Treasonable Conveyance of Information", has been revised. Accordingly, a GDR citizen can be sentenced to up to 12 years deprivation of liberty even if he gathers information for Western authorities which is not subject to secrecy, hands it over to them or makes it accessible to them in any form.

Sentences of up to 5 years may be passed in future for promoting or otherwise supporting an association or group "whose aim is the pursuit of anticonstitutional activities." In the past, only membership or formation of such a group was punishable by imprisonment.

A GDR citizen will be punished for "unlawful establishment of contacts" if he "disseminates or causes to be disseminated abroad news likely to harm the interests of the GDR, or if he makes or causes to be made records for this purpose." Punishment also extends to anyone who "in circumvention of the provisions of the law, hands over or causes to be handed over to organizations, institutions or persons abroad, writings, manuscripts or other materials." This provision may be aimed at GDR writers, who, without official permission, state their views in the West and publish books there.

Penalties for minor offences against the GDR's foreign currency legislation have also been increased. In future, fines of M20,000 may be imposed as against M5,000 in the past, or to five times the value of the foreign currency involved.

The new customs law provides for similar fines.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ART THIEVES TRIAL

Continuation of Trial

LD291722 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Cottbus -- The cunning, long-term and gang-organized preparation of crimes involving misuse of the transit agreement and of the GDR's travel and customs provisions was revealed during the second day of the public trial of art thieves in Cottbus today. The interrogation of Karlheinz Spari, an Austrian citizen, and Lutz Hildebrandt, a permanent resident of West Berlin, together with statements by witnesses and documentary evidence, highlighted the unscrupulous practices by which the GDR's generous provisions for foreign visitors are exploited for criminal actions.

Thus a large-scale attempt to steal valuable art treasures from Schloss Pillnitz, from which the culprits hoped to gain at least DM1 million, was started well in advance. After several planned raids had seemed to the gang to be insufficiently "thoroughly organized," the criminals resorted to even more shameless methods.

In the guise of tourists, the 37-year-old Lutz Hildebrandt, who has a criminal record, and other members of the gang undertook "exploratory journeys" to Pillnitz and to other castles, museums and churches. Weapons, walkie-talkies, anaesthetics and other tools for the crimes were smuggled into the GDR via transit routes with the help of middlemen.

Together with Werner Hildebrandt, who was acting as the head of the gang in West Berlin, Spari illegally crossed the GDR border from Czechoslovakia on 23 August 1978 in order to take charge of Lutz Hildebrandt and the packet of weapons, ammunition and other objects for the theft, hidden by him on a piece of land in Dittersbach in Dresden Bezirk. Spari admitted during the interrogation that the possibility of using a revolver had been included from the outset in order to escape arrest.

Werner and Lutz Hildebrandt did not shrink from involving their brother Stefan, who lives in Dresden, in the criminal schemes under the pretence of keeping up family contacts and with a promise of smuggling him out of the GDR. Spari stated that in order to finance the preparations for the planned break-ins in Schloss Pillnitz and other buildings housing art treasures, gang leader Werner Hildebrandt also used DM10,000 paid to him by West Berlin authorities as "compensation" for a sentence already served in the GDR.

The arrest of gang members Spari and Lutz Hildebrandt took place on 24 August 1978 thanks to information from the population.

The trial by the second Senat of the Cottbus Bezirk's Court will continue tomorrow with pleas by the public prosecutor and the defense counsels.

The verdict is expected on Monday.

Sentencing of Thieves

LD021856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1609 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cottbus--On Monday the second criminal bench of the Cottbus Bezirk Court ended the trial of the members of an international band of art thieves based in West Berlin by announcing the sentences against the accused--Karlheinz Spari and Lutz Hildebrandt. The court sentenced 20-year-old Spari, an Austrian citizen, to 12 years imprisonment, finding that there was adequate proof of theft and attempted theft of socialist property in accordance with paragraphs 158 and 162 of the penal code and of violation of paragraph 12 of the customs law linked with violation of the ordinance of the protection of German art treasures. He was also found guilty of illegally crossing the border, on some occasions together with unlawful possession of a weapon. Spari was also sentenced to pay compensation of M332,300--the value of the porcelain he stole in April 1977 from the Spreewald Museum in Luebbenau which has still not been returned to the GDR.

In view of the comprehensive admission of guilty by the accused, who assisted in solving the crime, in view of his young age and the fact that he was easily influenced by the head of the band, the court did not impose the maximum sentence provided for in such cases.

The court sentenced 37-year-old Lutz Hildebrandt, a permanent resident of West Berlin, to 5 years' imprisonment for crimes and offenses against paragraph 12 of the customs law, in some cases together with illegal possession of weapons and violation of the regulations governing radio communications security, for offenses against paragraph 13 of the regulations on identity documents and for assisting in a serious case of illegal border crossing. The court also sentenced Lutz Hildebrandt to deportation from the GDR after he has served the imposed sentence. The vehicles, weapons and other articles of equipment used for the crimes, were confiscated.

The court included in the examination of evidence the requests addressed by the GDR prosecutor general to the West Berlin justice authorities regarding the identification of the culprits and the securing of the stolen goods. On 28 February 1979, the GDR prosecutor general sent a written request to the prosecutor general at the Superior Court for Berlin (West) for criminal proceedings to be instituted against the head of the gang of art thieves, Werner Hildebrandt, and his West Berlin accomplice, Irla Witt. This request was accompanied by extensive and unequivocal proof of the active role played by Werner Hildebrandt in the planning and organization of the thefts. The investigations by the West Berlin justice authorities dragged on and on, without any reply being made regarding the conclusive contents of the request. Also the Superior Court for Berlin (West) has still not replied to the request for assistance in locating and taking into safekeeping the stolen goods that have still not been returned to their lawful owner.

CULTURE FIGURES EXPRESS VIEWS ON CURRENT GDR CULTURAL SCENE

Roundup of Views

AU291600 [Editorial Report AU] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 23-24 June 1979 on pages 3-6 carries the texts of speeches, 21,000 words in all, delivered during a meeting in the SED Central Committee building in Berlin on Friday, 22 June, by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman; Prof Dr Hans Fischner, president of the Cultural League; Prof Dr Helmut Kraatz, Cultural League Presidium member; Helmut Sakowski, vice president of the Cultural League; Prof Willi Sitte, president of the Association of Figurative Artists; Rosemarie Kanter, member of the Cultural League Presidium; Konrad Wolf, president of the Academy of Arts, Prof Dr Burkart Philipp, member of the Cultural League Presidium, and Hermann Kant, president of the Writers Association.

Helmut Sakowski, vice president of the GDR Cultural League and Presidium member of the GDR Writers Association, said at the beginning of his speech: "Dear Comrade Honecker, dear friends, we have had to talk at considerable length about the attitude of some writers who thought they had to conduct their discussions with us in a controversial way and that they could do so only in the Western media. Hermann Kant has referred to this. It was also reported in the newspapers that we had to part with some of these writers. Prophecies of doom promptly rang out on the other side about the probability of a new ice-age in the GDR. This does not surprise us."

Speaking of the kind of literature needed in the GDR, Sakowski went on to say: "Comrade Honecker mentioned the artists' responsibility to the people. He mentioned the necessity of the artist's close affiliation with the people. We at our party congress have also taken decisions on literature. It was said: Especially dear to us are works of literature that give expression to the great truth about the creative spirit, the loyalty to socialist ideals and the certainty about our future. It goes without saying that this truth must be conveyed in all its dimension and variety to the new generations. But no one will misunderstand me when I say that this also creates priorities. I do not want to beat around the bush: What is required are great stories or stories of heroes. If I talk about this in this forum I do not have to stress that this term does not refer to beautifully colored achievement reports or to stories about a socialist superman who knows and accomplishes everything.

"At the Presidium meeting, too, reference was made to authors who have come into the public eye, who in this way have gained a sad celebrity. There are two or three genuine celebrities. But who is acquainted with the works of the rest? Then there are authors who represent the theory that in the immensely vast world of literature it has all been said before and thus all the moulds are already worn. One can even point to Schiller in this respect. These authors say that one can only treat one's own ego as a literary subject. If such authors do not restrict themselves to letting their own ego suffer in society, if they do not restrict themselves to letting their own egos continuously falter, then they are able to produce works as convincing as those that have already been furnished by earlier GDR literature." Referring to the necessity to have differences of opinions out in a constructive and sober way, the speaker went on to say: "Especially at a time when the enemy is attempting by all means to drive a wedge between artists and intellectuals, it seems to me particularly important to intensify the argument about ideological and factual-artistic questions, as well as on problems arising in this context, to clarify them in all frankness and sobriety."

Konrad Wolf, president of the GDR Academy of Arts, said among other things: "I am under the impression that information on works now being produced, that is to say such works that deal with the present, is occasionally given only with shy reserve and caution. After all, one does not know 'what is being hatched'. The different or even controversial opinions, including those of viewers and listeners, are expressed, if at all, in a half-hearted and more often than not trend-colored way. I might be mistaken--and this is supposed to be human--but at present there are hardly more boring newspaper pages than the ones for culture and art; besides, this also holds true for the press organs of our party."

"For some time television has been practicing polite restraint in tackling the problems and questions of art and literature, which, by the way, was not the case before. Quite a few of my colleagues in and outside the academy have had the dubious pleasure of seeing their already modest television contributions not infrequently disappear never to be heard of again. Others, to all appearances, seem to have a permanent subscription. To preclude any misunderstanding the television screen naturally is not there to serve the strutting vanity of the individual artist. But neither is it there to disseminate triviality, timidity or even oppressive boredom. And I just hope that no one will come up with the all-too-familiar suggestion that this means pleading for a concept of catering for an elite public. Our opponents in the ether war are not dimwitted and they are pressing into all the voids we leave unfilled." Recalling the famous Hamburg debate between Pen-GDR and Pen-FRG, Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers Association, stated: "I also remember the admiration with which I listened to my future colleagues Ludwig Renn, Stephan Hermlin and Peter Hacks during the debate, and not without a shudder do I also recall the discussion speech of Marcel Reich-Ranicki."

"That shrewd man hit us where we were most vulnerable; he brandished the names of those authors whose books had not been published in our country. It hurt. Kafka, Proust, Joyce, Musil, Broch, Mandelstam, Bulgakov, Block and so on and so forth up to William Faulkner. It hurt very much."

"In the meantime one would have to confront us with different lists--I know one could, albeit with less ringing and brilliant names--because out of the list mentioned then we can now point to very nice books. This part of world literature, too, has made its entry into the GDR, the country of literature--by no means welcomed by everybody, by no means favored by everybody, but it has come to stay."

"I refer to all this because it has claimed tremendous work, tremendous intellectual effort, tremendous money and tremendous patience, but it was worthwhile. Very bizarre calamities were predicted for us in the event we printed Proust or Broch or even poor Franz Kafka, but even if we only learned that literature does not engender calamities, all the effort would have been worthwhile. This, however, does not mean that further efforts are not necessary for every future case."

Stating that an author's work is hard labor, too, Hermann Kant continues: "We all know that readiness to make decisions is not equally distributed among editors, publishers and officials and some of the reasons given as to why something was declared unprintable, have left me baffled, a condition rare for me."

Dissident's Criticism

DWO21009 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 29 Jun 79 p 2 DW

[Text] On 7 June the GDR Writers Association ousted nine undesired authors, among them Klaus Poche. Next to other details on developments of the meeting, the text of Poche's speech of 7 June has become known in West Berlin. The speech goes as follows:

Dear colleagues. Again it seems to me that it is too late for talking. We are under pressure for time because we have been squandering time so much as if reserves were unlimited. I am speaking of time we have given away by delaying really explosive issues without clarifying them thoroughly, frankly, honestly, and in a far-reaching way with the necessary respect for the opinions of the others.

In a bureaucratic procedure talks now will end in a yes or no. After decades of work, the stance of colleagues to certain problems will be reduced to whether they support or reject them. One hopes again that time will heal the wounds and that it will clarify the discarded problems which we were unable to solve with our own strength. It means again that the good will be cast away with the bad, and one even believes to have taken a clear standpoint that way is to have acted in a responsible political manner. I am afraid that a new error is in the offing.

In the talks prior to this meeting we have been asked like children whether we did not know that we have to defend a revolution. Certainly, but not only externally or internally, but also among us. In doing this we act with equal rights. So what is the good of such insinuations right at the beginning? We have grown old in this country so that one should please spare us such tutoring questions. They are in line with dogmatic thinking.

How many things have been pinned to the revolution? Laziness in thinking, renunciation of painful but necessary criticism, renunciation of indispensable doubts that cause progress, and all that because the antagonist is looking into our pot. I very much doubt it whether a society can solve in the long run its naturally growing problems in a conspiracy that is, a secret way excluding the public, whispering propaganda, like an oral newspaper. Such things do not help to get ahead. They are just harmful, because on the way from one ear to the next the reports get various interpretations and adjustments.

It probably lies in our mentality that we must always fight, clash successfully, and particularly that we must win. This makes us often susceptible to tutoring, prejudice, and hasty judgement. I believe that helplessness sometimes would fit us better than an outward "everything is clear", because admitted helplessness in view of the enormously growing problems of our century is not a sign of weakness but a sign of humanity.

It is an old disagreeable problem of writers whether bureaucracy with its fetishism of regulations and laws can be brought into accord with literature and poesy at all? This creates friction, which is quite natural. Friction, however, cannot mean war to the knife.

A writer dealing critically with the past and the future, who is ahead of his time in producing a vision of his dreams, his hopes, his sadness, his unfulfilled desires and utopias, must collide with those demanding respect for the presently achievable.

The men with the exact scales always find that they themselves are not sufficiently well off. Maybe that is so, but they must realize that they often view things incorrectly.

In his speech to the Presidium Hermann Kant said: "In the most violent struggle of opinion one should be able to deal without falsehood and deceit." I agree, but I would like to add: without insinuations either and without unilateral interpretations of events. It does not honor a spokesman if he falsifies facts for the sake of his oral brilliance or even distorts or completely drops them.

The difference between Kant and me, for instance, consists in the fact that he has excellent relations with our mass media, which is certainly also due to the position he holds. But not everybody has such a position and this privilege. So everybody holding it ought to be committed to handle most carefully truth and the information flowing to him.

It is a bad habit in our country to consider the antagonists one believes to have detected in his own country--despite all the insinuated dangerousness of them--as people [pappkameraden] who are out for publicity. The way Kant dealt with me and some other comrades in his speech, all this would not be possible--if you transposed it to a film, for instance; I mean showing the good guys here and the bad guys there, the renowned stars here and the unknown extras there who, as is known, are not just paid miserably on principle, but who also have almost nothing to say. If at all, they can say the following for some minor remunerations: I erred, I beg to be punished. This is all you can make of that role. But this does not work any more, neither in a movie nor in life. People leave the show.

Kant said that authors will not be defamed in our country. I find, however, that his speech proves the opposite. Granted, it was more carefully worded and elegant than the letter of Mr Noell. Despite all respect for his efforts to maintain restraint--or take something back--I find it regrettable that it obviously does not work without defamations. Pothe and Loest, he said, have been discovered over there after 20 years. As regards Loest: He was in prison for 7 years for reasons that would not be valid today. It seems rather difficult to me to be discovered as a writer while in prison, and I assume this pertains to the years thereafter as well--every imprisonment leaves its mark; man needs very much time to get himself and his suffering under control. That must be taken into consideration with the necessary respect.

As regards me and many colleagues, the question is what has been contributed here to my "discovery" and that of many others. I could never complain about too much in this respect. Since authors also write movie scripts, one should have inquired how many of my films have been sold by the GDR to the West. They all have been commented on, praised, and attacked. I am just saying this because I am no such greenhorn as Kant believes he must tell his readers.

He also said: "If you announce mail over foreign satellites you must expect the addressee to read it with some mistrust".

I must say to my regret that those letters you write out of concern and distress that are neither announced or advertised in some other way, obviously are not being read at all. In connection with my answer to Dieter Noell, my last book and my last film, I wrote a number of letters--I sent dozens to the Writer's Association--hoping for help, support, and printing. That happened weeks and even months ago. No answer arrived, no printing was taking place. I did not even receive a confirmation that the letters had arrived. One must not insinuate that we are trying to get attention in the West. We were and we are seeking it here! But the media remain closed to us. How can I articulate myself if letters remain unanswered, if articles and books are not printed, if interviews are banned here, and if films are prohibited right away or retroactively? Something fatal is being prescribed for authors here, namely speechlessness.

Fair play, foul play. I want to spare myself dealing in a more detailed way with the accusations. What shall I say if it was stated that I cheated colleagues and that I was yelling at people. What childish games are these? Why, where and when did I yell? No word is said about that. I feel like a student who gets his marks at the end of a school term, when the teacher tells Karlochen, Dieterchen, Kurtchen, or Klauschen about the "jokes" they played, telling them eventually whether they passed into the next grade, whether they will have to repeat this grade, whether they were ousted or kept mercifully. The teacher speaks, the class must keep quiet. This is no way of dealing with each other.

A last example of practical minority I always will be opposing: Last year I received an invitation to visit Switzerland to read from my book "Shortness of Breath" ("Atemnot") which Mitteldeutscher Verlag wanted to publish at that time. It was my first greater visit to a Western foreign country without, however, having a penny in my pocket of the local currency there. So I asked my Swiss publishing house for an advance. I received 2,000 marks. I had to courageous an idea that once I will be in Switzerland, I must have a look at the mountains with snow on top and all that. So I was setting out, sacrificing my money for taking in the view. After my return I was told about my illegal and punishable action. The copyrights bureau wrote me that I must expect possible consequences because I was not permitted to accept the money or spend it. I should have imported it to our country and exchanged it. If I remember correctly, I was speaking up loudly at that point. I found that I was right. I thank you for your attention.

REPORTAGE ON 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF PEOPLE'S POLICE

Order of the Day

LD012124 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] An order of the day by the minister of the interior, Friedrich Dickel, on the 34th anniversary of the German People's Police emphasizes its importance for protecting and strengthening the GDR. It assures the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, that all Ministry of the Interior organs are ready to do all they can to protect socialist construction and insure public order at all times. To protect peaceful labor and the security of citizens is the humanist purpose of the class assignment of the German People's Police.

A press article says that 90 percent of the German People's Police are workers. The co-operation of over 700,000 citizens in traffic safety groups and voluntary fire brigades (?testifies to) its close links with the working people.

Promotions by Honecker

LD300719 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the GDR People's Police, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR National Defense Council, has promoted Major Generals Willi Engelmann and Werner Groening to the rank of lieutenant general.

He appointed People's Police Colonels Siegfried Brode, Heinrich Franke and Siegfried Hadler Major Generals.

The ceremony was attended by the minister of the interior and chief of the German People's Police, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, and other representatives.

KRENZ ADDRESSES ERFURT MEETING 27 JUNE

LD291704 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1633 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Erfurt--Egon Krenz, candidate member of the SED Politburo and first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, today addressed leading cadres of the SED bezirk organization in Erfurt on the FDJ's tasks in implementing the decisions of the Ninth SED Congress.

On the National Youth Festival, he said that it had been a meeting of young, self-assured citizens who are closely linked with their socialist homeland. These close ties result from the high leadership qualities of the SED, which trusts youth and passes on to it a constantly growing responsibility. It results from the power of persuasion of real socialism which has opened up all opportunities to youth. It can be explained by the high education of youth and their independent thinking which has brought with it the conscious acquisition of social reality. Krenz continued that the unity of youth and socialism is, in the final analysis, the result of the fact that the young generation is making its contribution toward the expansion of socialist achievements.

The FDJ meeting convincingly demonstrated how successfully the SED's youth policy is being realized and how it has been a living reflection of the party's great work with youth. The festival demonstrated that in the FDJ, the SED has a reliable helper and a strong fighting reserve. The high praise by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, who said that the most beautiful of the GDR's achievements includes youth and the socialist youth organization, was a spur to FDJ members to strengthen and defend their socialist homeland with fresh actions.

Egon Krenz then dealt with the focal points of the "FDJ effort, GDR 30," and stressed the activating role played by the struggle for an SED red banner of honor in strengthening the FDJ's basic organization. As part of the further preparations for the GDR's 30th anniversary, it is important to transform youth's readiness to undertake actions and its drive--so impressively demonstrated at the youth festival--into great achievements everywhere for the benefit and the strengthening of the workers' and peasants' state.

BRIEFS

CONSIGNMENT FOR VIETNAM--Hanoi--A special Interflug aircraft carrying another solidarity consignment for Vietnam arrived in Hanoi today. The consignment includes some 19.5 tons of medical supplies and blood plasma and other items financed by donations from the GDR population. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 20 Jun 79 LD]

AXEN MEETING WITH VIETNAMESE DELEGATION--The Vietnamese delegation of the Ministry for War Invalids Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by deputy Minister Nguyen Kien Nam was received on Wednesday [13 June] by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, for a cordial talk in which Otto Funke, chairman of the central leadership, and Hoang Tu, Vietnamese ambassador in the GDR, also participated. Hermann Axen assured the Vietnamese comrades of the continuous fraternal solidarity of the GDR people [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 14 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

PLO ARTISTS IN BERLIN--Artists of the PLO song and dance group concluded their first GDR guest performance on Sunday with a program in the Palace of the Republic. The performance was attended by Gerhard Grueneberg, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer, Tunisian Ambassador Moncef Jafar, and Nabil Qulaylat, head of the PLO representation in the GDR. After the concert, Kurt Krueger, secretary general of the GDR Solidarity Committee, gave a reception [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

YEMEN SPORTS PROTOCOL SIGNED--A protocol on cooperation in the field of physical culture and sports between the GDR and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the years 1980-81 was signed in Berlin on Tuesday by Guenther Heinze, vice president of the German Gymnastics and Sports Federation, and [Nasser Abdurrahmn Shadli], Central Council member of the Supreme Sports Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, at the end of a 10-day visit of the Yemen delegation to the GDR. The GDR will put further training sites at the disposal of cadres of the friendly Arab country. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

SED DELEGATION IN MADAGASCAR--A delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Prof Johanna Toepfer, member of the Central Committee, has made a stopover in the United Republic of Tanzania on the return trip from a visit to the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. At the conclusion of the official visit to Madagascar, Richard Andriamanjato, chairman of the Democratic Committee for Support of the Charter of the Socialist Revolution of Madagascar, Party of the Independence Congress of Madagascar (KDRSM-AKFM) on Friday [22 June] gave a dinner in Antananarivo in honor of the SED Central Committee delegation. Earlier the delegations of the Politburo of the KDRSM-AKFM and of the SED Central Committee had concluded their talks by signing an agreement on cooperation between the two parties for the years 1979-80. The SED Central Committee delegation also met the editors' collective of the IMONGO VADVO newspaper, the organ of the KDRSM-AKFM, for cordial talks on Friday. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

NORWEGIAN FISHERY MINISTER'S VISIT--Eivind Bolle, fishery minister of the Kingdom of Norway, who is paying a visit lasting several days to our republic at the invitation of Udo-Dieter Wange, minister of Bezirk Administered Industry and Food Industry, was received on Friday [15 June] by Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. During the talks the interlocutors were in agreement that the government agreement on fishery, concluded between the GDR and the Kingdom of Norway in 1977, has proved its worth and is useful for both countries. Minister Udo-Dieter Wange and Erik Dons, ambassador of the Kingdom of Norway to the GDR, participated in the talks at which problems related to the further cooperation on the basis of the fishery agreement were discussed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16-17 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH FINLAND--Helsinki--A protocol on cooperation in the field of physical culture and sport between the GDR and Finland in 1979 and 1980 was signed on 18 June in Helsinki. The agreement comprises measures for continuing the successful cooperation and exchange of experience in the field of leisure and recreational sports, the training of sports officials, sports medicine and the planning of sports buildings. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1720 GMT 18 Jun 79 LD]

GDR-BELGIUM COOPERATION--The extension of the foreign trade relations between the Belgian concern "Cockerill-Ougree-Providence et Esperance-Longdoz" and the GDR foreign trade enterprises as well as the realization of new forms of cooperation in the field of metallurgy were discussed in a talk between Baron P. Clerdent, president of the Belgian concern, and Dr Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member and state secretary in the GDR Ministry for foreign trade, in Berlin on Wednesday. Baron Clerdent opened an office of the Cockerill concern in the International Trade Center on the same day. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

VISITING BRITISH INDUSTRIALIST--Dr Gerhard Beil, Council of Ministers member and state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade, on Monday received Sir Barrie Heath, president of the British machinery concern Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, for a talk on the possibilities of cooperation and expansion of relations in the field of machinery construction. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Jun 79 p 2 AU]

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS AGREES ON LEGAL AID FOR AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

LD291352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Ministers has brought in a resolution on the introduction of legal aid in the agricultural cooperatives. Legal aid will be organized at first in those large enterprises where both personal and material preconditions exist.

At today's session of the government the minister of agriculture and food reported on the development of household plots. According to the report, it is necessary to increase the direct financial interest of the cooperatives, which play an increasing part in the organization of small-scale production. Contract production must be further developed, because this provides the partners with security in regards to marketing and purchasing.

The government has issued a decree concerning purchases of real estate and goods by state organs from private persons or nonstate bodies. The Council of Ministers also heard and approved the report by the minister of light industry on the second phase of the reconstruction of the clothing industry.

The government has called on the ministers and the leaders of the national organs to examine the observations and recommendations put forward by the deputies at the June session of the National Assembly. They are to inform the president of the National Assembly and the relevant deputies concerning the possibilities for implementing these recommendations.

BUDAPEST COUNCIL PROHIBITS ALCOHOL CONSUMPTION IN PUBLIC PLACES

AU282119 Budapest NEPSABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 79 p 5 AU

["D.K." report on 26 June meeting of the Budapest Municipal Council: "Public Education and Plan Fulfillment Has Been Passed To End Drinking in Public Areas"]

[Excerpts] The Municipal Council held a meeting, presided over by Zoltan Szepvolgy [chairman of the Budapest City Council] on Tuesday [26 June]. Experiences on the implementation of decrees to develop public education were reviewed, a report on the fulfillment of last year's plan and budget was accepted and a decree to restrict the consumption of spirits in public areas was adopted at the meeting.

The Municipal Council has adopted the draft decree restricting the consumption of alcoholic beverages. The major stipulation of this decree is that the consumption of spirits is prohibited in public places in Budapest, particularly in front and in the vicinity of stores selling foodstuffs, drinks, nonessential foodstuffs and beverages and public utility goods, and places of work. The consumption of spirits is prohibited in public buildings where the sale of alcoholic beverages is not allowed. It is forbidden to consume alcohol in buses, streetcars and local electric trains, in the doorways, staircases and courtyards of dwellings and on vacant plots.

Those who violate this prohibition commit a breach of regulations and can be punished by a fine up to 3,000 forints. The police can collect the fine on the spot.

The council meeting has approved the decree restricting the consumption of alcohol in public places, all the more so since this will contribute to maintaining and protecting public order and public cleanliness and safety in Budapest. Legal means are now available to act against excessive drinking, which, among other factors, offends public morals.

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At its Tuesday session, the council meeting resolved personal matters as well. At his own request, because of his retirement, it has relieved Laszlo Zara, chairman of the municipal People's Control Commission. The council elected Istvan Balogh chairman and Gyula Domotor deputy chairman of the municipal People's Control Commission.

CZINEGE VISITS JOINT ARMY, STATE HEALTH EXERCISE

LD291740 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 28 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Selected units of the Hungarian People's Army and the state health authorities have held a joint health exercise. During the 12-day exercise the methods of cooperation between the civilian and military health service organizations were practiced, among other things.

The exercises were visited by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, and Emil Schultheisz, minister of health.

PDRY INTERIOR MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD022245 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The minister of the interior of the PDRY has arrived in Budapest at the head of a delegation. Salih Muslih al-Qasim, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Politburo, was invited by Andras Benkei, minister of the interior.

KOREAN TU DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 2 JULY

LD030900 Budapest MTI in English 0600 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, July 2 (MTI)--At the invitation of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council (NTUC) the delegation of the Korean (?United) Trade Unions Alliance led by Vice-President Kim [name indistinct] paid an official, friendly visit to Hungary between (?26 and 30 June). The members of the delegations as well as NTUC leaders informed one another about trade union activities and reviewed the experiences of the Hungarian-Korean trade union cooperation. The delegation was received by Laszlo Gal, the deputy general secretary of the NTUC.

The Korean guests got acquainted with the practical experiences (?gained by) the Hungarian trade unions in industrial and farming companies and attended friendship meetings with party workers and trade union activists.

The delegation left Budapest on Monday.

BRIEFS

HEAVY INDUSTRY DELEGATION TO ULAANBAATAR--A Hungarian delegation led by Pal Simon, minister of heavy industry, has gone to Ulaanbaatar to attend the 50th session of the CEMA Standing Committee for Metal Smelting. Possibilities for developing nonferrous metal mining in Mongolia and a long-term technical development program in the aluminum industry will be discussed at the conference. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 27 Jun 79 p 8 AU]

SZYDLAK RECEIVES BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER FOR TALKS

AU291731 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 27 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Text] PAP--Jan Szydlak, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, received Todor Sozhinov, BCP Central Committee secretary and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on 26 June. Problems of the present eighth session of the Polish-Bulgarian Committee for Economic Cooperation in Warsaw were the subject of their talk. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. Vice Premier Longin Cegielski and Bulgarian Ambassador Ivan Nedev were present.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES TURKISH CULTURE MINISTER

LD022240 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Jul, PAP--Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received Turkish Minister of Culture Ahmet Tamer Kislali. They reviewed cultural cooperation between Poland and Turkey and the possibilities of its further expansion.

The Minister of Culture and Art Zygmunt Najdowski took part in the talks. Present was Turkish Ambassador Ilhan Yasar.

WARSAW COMMENTS ON TOKYO SUMMIT RESULTS

LD292338 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2126 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Maciej Slotwinski report from New York--recorded]

[Text] Faced with the complete fiasco and breakdown of negotiations, the participants in the Tokyo energy summit reached a last-minute compromise and bound themselves to be as spendthrift as they have up to now in the management of petroleum. This slightly ironic tone characterizes the first commentaries to come out after the meeting of the seven. It is pointed out that in Tokyo there was no decision to limit the use of petroleum and decrease imports, but only to freeze the purchase of petroleum abroad at the level most convenient for individual countries; to give a concrete example, the United States took 1977 as the basis for the freeze, a year when the import of petroleum to that country was larger than in 1978.

Commentators assessing the summit also draw attention to the sharp anti-Arab tone of the final communique, accusing the OPEC countries of acting against the West's interests. This tone was continued in the speech by President Carter closing the Tokyo session. As is known, the Americans have to date held back from an attack of the OPEC countries, posing constantly as, for example, friends of Saudi Arabia, for they realized the great extent to which the U.S. economy is dependent on Arab petroleum.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, who accompanied President Carter to Tokyo, was asked right away to sum up the so-called energy summit and answered that its effects, it is hoped, will make themselves felt, but only in the longer term. Tokyo will be the beginning, they say, of collective responsibility of the Western countries for the energy situation in their regions. The secretary stated that the petrol queues so painfully felt in the United States at present will slowly disappear. In connection with this, petrol rationing, its sale by ration cards, is unnecessary.

Aflred Kahn, adviser to the President for economic affairs, no longer ago than last Wednesday said that rationing would have to be considered, but this is not the first time that diametrically opposite opinions have emerged from within the Washington administration.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON PLANNED U.S. MIDDLE EAST CORPS

LD030928 Warsaw PAP in English 0512 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 3 July, PAP--In a commentary on a recent statement by Gen Bernard Rogers, the then chief-of-staff of the U.S. land forces, on the plans to set up a corps to operate in the Persian Gulf, the daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY says that it would be more appropriate to call these units an interventionist corps. The daily goes on to say this:

The creation of the interventionist corps and the setting up of a special military command for the Middle East are being examined as part of a new political strategy in that region of the world.

Although this does not yet make up a military or a political doctrine, 'Carter's doctrine' and the most important change in Washington's way of thinking since Vietnam are widely discussed. Like Gerald Ford and Henry Kissinger once maintained: Force is to ensure access to oil if transformations incompatible with the interests of the U.S. and Western Europe take place in the region of the Persian Gulf. There are even such daredevils who think that public opinion will extend support to an armed conflict to maintain access to oil.

All these plans and programmes are dangerous. They testify to political helplessness in the face of processes which change the market of fuels and the alignment of forces in the world. Playing with fire in the neighbourhood of volatile oil can be dangerous, says ZYCIE WARSZAWY in conclusion.

DAILY ON STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR WAR CRIMES

LD021034 Warsaw PAP in English 0906 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["In the Name of Collective Security of Nations"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 July, PAP--The youth daily SZTANDAR MŁODYCH today wrote on the necessity of non-application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes. Here are some excerpts:

Nations of the world, particularly neighbours of Germany, are entitled to expect that those responsible for Nazi genocide will be justly tried in all the states that arose on the ruins of the Third Reich. This is not a matter of revenge. Civilized societies do not have punishment at their disposal commensurate to the dimension of the crimes committed by Nazi fascists.

In connection with the current situation in the FRG as far as the issue of non-application of statutory limitations to Nazi crimes is concerned the Presidium of the main commission for the investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland, which met on June 27, pointed out that Poland would never agree with or accept a stand which would lead to applying the statutes of limitations to Nazi crimes or to restrictions to the prosecution of those crimes or an amnesty for war criminals.

The stand is based on a general, consistent with the principles of international law and universal morality, opinion that statutory limitations should never be applied to Nazi war crimes and crimes against mankind committed during World War Two.

Wide circles of intellectuals, social activists and statesmen come out for non-application of statutory limitations to Nazi war crimes, to crimes against peace and crimes against mankind. Also German youth, shocked by the information about the criminal past of their fathers and grandfathers shares this stand. The West German Bundestag cannot remain indifferent in view of such opinions.

The matter does not only concern those guilty of Nazi crimes and not only the society and the state of the FRG. This is also the matter of restoring the faith in chances for good-neighbourly relations between the FRG and other nations and states, the matter of disseminating the principle that those responsible for the crime of genocide cannot escape punishment in the name of collective security of nations, in the name of respect for basic human rights.

PAP CARRIES STATEMENT ON SITUATION IN NICARAGUA

LD021846 Warsaw PAP in English 1726 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

["Polish Statement on Nicaragua"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 2 July, PAP--The Polish press agency PAP has been authorised to issue the following statement:

Nicaragua is witnessing a fight (?by) democratic (?forces) for the abolition of the Somoza dictatorship. The leading role in the struggle is played by the standing [as received] national liberation front, the [word indistinct] of the Nicaraguan nation in its fight for toppling the dictatorial regime. Brutal terror and mass murders committed by the so-called National Guard are Somoza's chief means in his attempt to hold on to power. The Polish society is indignant to hear of those acts and condemns them.

Poland will gladly welcome the formation of a democratic government in Nicaragua, which will strive after a fulfillment of vital needs and goals of the Nicaraguan nation.

GIEREK CHAIRS COMMISSION PREPARING EIGHTH PZPR CONGRESS

LD291518 Warsaw PAP in English 1326 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 June, PAP--The Commission for the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, set up at the 15th CC plenum went into session for the first time today, chaired by First Secretary of the PUPP CC Edward Gierek.

The commission determined the course and organization of the commission's work for the preparation of a plan of directives for the 8th PUPP Congress, to take place at the beginning of next year.

Four subcommissions were called up for working out a number of key socio-economic, ideological and international issues. A team for editing the congress guidelines has also been called into being.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS PRESIDIUUM STUDIES ECONOMY REPORTS

29 June Session

LD292356 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers took place in Warsaw today.

The government Presidium looked at a report on the creation of a government program for the development of the fuel and energy economy up to 1985 with guidelines up to 2000.

The report was compiled in accordance with the decisions of the Second National PZPR Conference by a government group set up by the premier. This is the first report of its kind in Poland. More than 100 specialists took part in its preparation, using experts' reports by the Committee for Energy Problems of the Polish Academy of Sciences and also material and scientific papers from Poland and abroad.

In the program's premises, emphasis is placed on the expansion of Poland's fuel and energy base, on a rationalization of the energy used, but primarily on the lowering of the energy consumption of the economy and on curtailing energy losses.

Assessing the document positively, the Government Presidium recommended a continuation of work on the optimum model of the fuel-energy economy.

The government Presidium went on to examine a report on the effects of the recent floods in Lower Silesia. Direct damage is estimated at Z1.9 billion and industrial production losses as a result of the floods is set at more than Z2 billion. The ministers and voivodes concerned are until 20 July working out programs to rectify the damage. They will be financed from state budget resources.

During the next point on the agenda, the Government Presidium approved decisions aimed at increasing the freight of coal from Silesia and at making up the backlog which occurred in the first 6 months by 3 million tons at the expense of limiting the freightage of other bulk goods.

The government Presidium then examined issues connected with the implementation of tasks in the mining industry. It adopted a decision to increase the supply of the necessary machinery, installations and materials to the mining industry.

Additional resources for expanding production capacity was allocated to the Ministry of Heavy and Agricultural Machinery Industry. The aim is to increase the production of power industry machinery and installations.

As the last point, the government Presidium examined a report by the Supreme Chamber of Control on the results of the inspection of the standardization and consumption of materials in industry. The inspection showed that in many units in industry the norms for material consumption are exceeded. Ministers of economic ministries were given the obligation to take suitable steps to streamline the raw materials and materials economy.

Energy Report Approval

LD300150 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 29 June, PAP--Today the government Presidium heard a report on a governmental programme of the development of power economy until 1985 (and) further conceptions up to 2000. This is the first programme of this kind ever laid down in this country.

Over 100 experts took part in the elaboration of the programme, who availed themselves on the material published both at home and abroad.

Special emphasis is put in the programme's provisions on the expansion of the Polish energy and fuel base and on a more rational power consumption, and first of all on the lowering of economy's power consumption and limiting energy losses.

The document was positively assessed by the government Presidium. The governmental team was recommended to continue their work on the optimum model of fuel and power economy.

REPORTAGE ON WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE

25 June Opening Session

LD261408 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 25 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Third National Conference of Representatives of Workers Self-Government began in the Congress Hall of the Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw today. Almost 2,500 activists of Workers' self government from more than 2,000 industrial construction and transport plants and trade and services enterprises are taking part in it. The conference participants cordially welcomed the members of the Politburo and Secretariat of the PZPR Central Committee and Party Central Committee First Secretary Edward Gierek during their arrival for the session. Also taking part in the conference were party and state activists, representatives of the trade unions and the youth movement, heads of economic organizations and representatives of scientific-technical associations.

Opening the session Edward Gierek stressed that the purpose of the session was to discuss the most important tasks facing our economy and to define ways of implementing them. The experience of previous conferences, stated the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has shown that they were also of vital importance for improving the role of the workers self-government--this important link of socialist democracy. I am convinced, Edward Gierek said, that the conference will serve to activate the workers self-government in creating conditions for fulfilling the socioeconomic plan for the development of our country in this difficult year. Edward Gierek then delivered a report.

Gierek Politburo Report

AU281152 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 79 pp 3, 4 AU

[Politburo report delivered by Edward Gierek at the 26 June Warsaw Conference of Workers Self-Government Representatives]

[Text] Comrades: Our conference is taking place almost 1 month before the historic 35th anniversary of the declaration of the manifesto of the Polish National Liberation Committee which in 1944 marked the beginning of our statehood in a new socialist form. This period has fundamentally transformed our country in a political, economic and social sense and has determined its new role and place in the world and has given new content to the lives of 35 million Poles.

The creation and consolidation of socialist statehood is a great and lasting achievement of the Polish people in all its history. The Polish People's Republic grew from the struggle and labor of the Polish working class, peasants and the intelligentsia.

It is a true native home for all Poles. By strengthening socialist patriotism, selflessness and involvement in work for the good of the fatherland, our party is shaping, in a persistent manner and with deep conviction, the unity of the national and class foundations of socialist statehood, for it is only in conditions of the construction of socialism that it has been possible to fulfill the dreams of generations of Poles of a strong, secure and just fatherland.

From the earliest days of People's Poland we have been linked through deep and constantly strengthening bonds of friendship and fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, the heroic struggle of which played a decisive role in smashing Hitlerism and liberating our nation.

The friendship, assistance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union have been and continue to be an unshakeable guarantee for the implementation of the most vital national interests, and, in particular, for the integrity of the borders, security and sovereignty and the economic development of Poland.

The role which our country plays in the contemporary world, the achievements of the Polish nation, confirm in practice that the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other states in the socialist community lie in the most deeply understood interest of Poland; that in future too as today, they will be the firm basis of our policy.

From this standpoint, defining Poland's place in the contemporary world, we make a contribution worth of history and the best traditions to the correct formation of international relations. Together with our allies, we aim steadfastly at prolonging peace in Europe for the entire future; we aim at building a lasting peace on the entire globe. The work undertaken 35 years ago will be continued by us all the better and more effectively the stronger is our unity of action for the well-being and further development of Poland.

Comrades, our conference is taking place at the half-way mark of the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks laid down in the plan for 1979. This is the next year in the implementation of the long-term strategy for the building of a developed socialist society, a decisive year for the implementation of the social goals laid down in the resolutions of the seventh congress and the second national conference of the party. The results we achieve will have a large degree of influence on not only the sum of our national achievement, with which we will come to the eighth congress, but also our directional intentions, which the congress will define for the entire decade of the eighties. At the previous, second, national conference of representatives of workers self-government, we discussed in detail the directions of activity essential for the successful execution of the tasks for the current year. We recognized then that those tasks would not be easy to achieve, and that it would be necessary to make much effort to overcome the difficulties and tensions with which we are dealing. The start to the implementation of the plan was further complicated as a result of the exceptionally unfavorable climatic conditions in the first half of this year. As early as our previous conference it was clear that the severe winter had caused considerable disruption to the work in transport, the power industry, manufacturing and the building industry, that there had arisen a significant disruption in the implementation of production plans.

Unfortunately it did not end there. In February there were successive returns of exceptionally strong frosts and blizzards; in March and April there were floods the like of which had not occurred in several score years. This could not but have an effect on the results of management and brought in its wake considerable material losses. The situation in agriculture is complicated yet further by the drought which has lasted for quite some time now. Today it is clear that the agricultural production results will be worse this year than we foresaw. In accordance with the resolutions of the Central Committee a variety of action is being undertaken aimed at lessening the negative effects of the harsh winter, the floods, and the present effects of the drought, primarily on the living conditions of the population. The main idea is, despite difficulties in the work of enterprises, despite transport difficulties, to insure continuity of supply of basic food supplies and other articles essential to the household. We consider that this has been achieved in the main. [paragraph continues]

Great service has been rendered here by employees in trade and transport enterprises. A separate word of recognition is due to the soldiers of the Polish Army and People's Militia officers who were sent to the most difficult and most threatened sectors, where normal technical means had failed.

Thanks to the all-round work that has been undertaken and thanks to the efforts and selflessness of working people, industrial output up to the beginning of March has exceeded the previous year's level. There is a systematic reduction in the gap between the attained and planned dynamics of industrial construction, of transport operations, of foreign trade turnover, of housing construction and of investment activity. The overwhelming percentage of enterprises is fulfilling production plans. As a result, in relation to the tasks outlined in the National Socioeconomic Plan, there has been a considerable reduction in arrears. A great role in this is being played by workforces which undertake deeds to honor the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. I wish to convey words of heartfelt gratitude to all those who are participating in these deeds. They are an expression of active support for the policies of our party.

The problems in the functioning of the economy which arose at the start of the year were, it must be said, so serious that it proved impossible to make up the arrears in all sectors and to fully overcome the difficulties. I have in mind this first half of the year, of course. Production arrears apply, first and foremost, to such important raw and other materials as artificial materials, chemical fibers, cement, paper and cardboard, rolled products and copper and zinc. In addition, we have been forced to allocate part of the resources, raw and other materials and labor outlays, which were planned for other purposes, for the elimination of the effects of the winter and the floods. This has caused breakdowns in previously prepared balances, in particular regarding coproduction matters. An additional difficulty was the considerable increase in the prices of many imported raw and other materials. In the first 4 months of this year alone world prices for oil-derived products increased 80 percent, for hides 60 percent, and for cotton 45 percent. This signals the need for increased savings, for a more rational use of those production factors which are available to us. This signals the need for thinking twice at every place of work and at every management level as to how the set tasks are to be fulfilled with reduced outlay and lower costs.

An analysis of unit production costs should be a widely applied method for revealing reserves. We should in particular disseminate the experience of those factories which are able to produce high-quality products at a low unit cost. For inherent in the rationalization of work in the widest sense are considerable reserves which can cause our total social efforts to yield more. In particular, these reserves apply to the sphere of labor discipline and organization, to an increase in the quality and reliability of output, to an enhanced feeling of responsibility by all workers toward their factory and their place of work.

Over the past few years we have devoted a lot of attention to the effectiveness of management. Individual factories, amalgamations and ministries have formulated the appropriate action programs, especially as regards the more rational exploitation of the resources of labor, machinery, fuels, power, raw and other materials. Overhaul work, the renovation of components and concern for the efficiency of machinery and equipment must occupy an appropriate place in these programs. An improvement in management efficiency also requires that the time factor be exploited.

We must, comrades, attain design production capacities more rapidly and promote licenses we have bought in production processes more rapidly. I urge conferences of workers self-government to supervise the fulfillment of these programs systematically and to verify positively everywhere that changed conditions and possibilities justify this.

This is, comrades, a field for the development of new initiatives. A special role should be played by the general rationalization and invention movement. I must say that in the last few years we have paid too little attention to that problem, to that great issue.

At our previous meeting we listed the main tasks of the rationalization and invention movement. The third national session on invention and rationalization, which was held last April, evaluated the state of that social movement and mapped out the lines of its further development. It is necessary, I repeat, that workers, technicians, engineers and scientists increasingly participate in the movement to create technological and organizational improvements. We should take special care of young inventors and rationalizers and spread the practice of setting up rationalization teams and brigades to devise and implement improvements and innovations. We must be energetic in eliminating the obstacles that not infrequently bar the path to the implementation of innovations and hinder the development of workers initiative and militancy. The conferences of workers self-government representatives in industrial associations should sponsor and facilitate a flow of information between enterprises about technological and organizational achievements. The invention and rationalization movement and the general movement of effective performance, one conducive to the rationalization of every job and every activity, should become an increasingly strong and effective mainspring of technical-economic progress in our economy. We also draw your attention to the problem of constantly improving work organization and discipline. We regard this as a yardstick of evaluating the performance of workers self-government groups.

In keeping with the Politburo Resolution, workers self-government conferences have held, last May and this month, sessions devoted to problems of further improvements in working conditions of safety and hygiene of work and of improvements in plant activities concerning social and living conditions. These sessions were preceded by social reviews of working conditions and by extensive consultations with workers.

While highly appraising the course and achievements of those sessions, it is necessary to stress that the participants in them pointed to the real possibilities for further crucial improvements in working conditions within the framework of the resources possessed by plants. That will no doubt help increase productivity, improve the use of production facilities and raise the standards of work.

Comrades, the necessary increase in the production of industry, construction, agriculture and transportation is the foundation of a successful implementation of this year's plan.
[paragraph continues]

Despite the progress achieved every month, we are still behind the original schedule. That is why we must do all we can to catch up with the schedule in the second half of the year. The results of the second quarter of the year show that it is possible. To achieve that aim it is necessary to further improve production processes everywhere, to improve work organization and to make the supply of materials and technologies more effective. In other words it is necessary to fulfill the indispensable conditions for maintaining and even for accelerating the rate of the plan's implementation. Consistent performance of our economy depends on the efficient performance of transportation, but unfortunately the work of transportation is not satisfactory. Many subjective and objective factors are responsible for that. Since the beginning of this year many steps have been taken to increase the capacity of transportation in each sector. On the initiative of the Politburo the government has provided additional resources to accelerate the reconstruction of the main railroads linking the south of the country with maritime ports. It has provided resources to increase the programs for overhauling the railroad network and rolling stock. All that will gradually produce tangible results. It is also necessary for transportation workers and users to be more concerned for the effective use of cars and other transportation means. It is simply necessary to take better care of the technical efficiency of rolling stock and to carry out overhauls correctly. There are too many cases of damage being done to cars during loading work and of damaged rolling stock being returned by users to the railroads. There is no need to convince you, comrades, that this lowers transportation capacity and seriously hinders the performance of transportation. I take the view that we must adopt the principle that every user of rolling stock must return it to the railroads in a state of full serviceability.

If we want to assist the railroads and the economy we must cut the time of loading operations and eliminate unnecessary and unreasonable transportation. Comrades, I appeal to you that, especially this year, you bring about tangible and specific improvements in transportation work. We believe that above all the railroadmen, but not only they, will do their utmost in order to implement the planned transportation tasks in these difficult conditions.

We must have progress in that regard, not only in order to catch up with transportation schedules, but also to amass during the summer the necessary stocks of goods, fuels and raw materials for the winter period so that supplies for the population and production plants can be maintained. Having learned the lessons of last winter, it is our duty during the summer to complete the transportation of planned quantities of bulky goods, construction detritus, cement, timber, metallurgical products, farm produce and, above all, coal. We are all responsible for implementing that important task. We do not know what next winter will be like. Violent changes in the weather--frost, snow and droughts--are nothing unusual. We must realize that winter can be difficult and be prepared for it. We may face troubles if we fail to get ready for it in time.

The necessary preparation of the energy and heating plants for the fall-winter season is an issue of crucial importance. In keeping with the Politburo's evaluation, we have provided additional resources so that a number of energy installations can be modernized and reinforced and overhauls of power stations and heating plants can be extended.
[paragraph continues]

What we must do now is to fully use those resources, to commission new projects in time in accordance with the plans and to complete overhauls in their entire planned range and in keeping with the highest quality standards. That is the necessary condition for reliable performance of those plants and installations and for continuous supplies of energy and heat for the populations and industry during the winter.

In the next few months the correct preparation and implementation of the harvesting of farm produce will also be one of the top tasks. In view of the farming situation occasioned by the drought it is supremely important to prevent any waste whatever. This year we must be especially careful not to fail to harvest all farm produce and to fully process, refine and store it. Market supplies and the supply of food to meet society's needs will depend on it.

The 15th Central Committee Plenum has laid down the tasks in all those sectors and the government has worked out a program for implementing the plenum's resolutions. I am convinced that all workers connected with agriculture, the food industry and the rural services base will do their utmost to implement the tasks most effectively. We expect that workers in the other sectors of the national economy will also assist our farmers. The particular point in that connection is to insure punctual and planned supplies of farm machinery and installations, fertilizers, insecticides and spare parts and to maintain full serviceability of farming equipment. That is in the best interest of the working people in urban and rural areas.

Comrades, all these activities should promote above all further progress in implementing social aims, among which further improvements in supplies for the people are a top task.

We realize that in some sectors of market supplies crucial shortcomings are still continuing. That is why complete and consistent implementation of planned tasks and development of market production are the basic tasks. In that connection it is necessary to better adjust the range of goods to demand and to improve the quality of goods and services. We will continue to observe priority in the supplies of materials and transportation for the enterprises that produce for the market.

We must do all we can to produce as much as possible from the resources available to us. The point is to insure that the increase in wages is fully matched by the supply of goods and services.

In view of our limited resources in raw and other materials we should provide priority supplies for the producers of those goods that help meet the basic needs of the entire population. We invite the economic administration bodies and workers self-government groups to sponsor the initiatives and activities that will insure implementation of that task. In that connection we are not concerned merely with the value of the implemented plan for production of basic market goods; we are interested above all in the implementation by producers of their tasks regarding the quantity and range of goods.

The Central Committee devotes a great deal of attention to market supplies. We continue to be aware of unused possibilities and reserves. The development of small-scale industry is an area to which we attach particularly great hopes. That industry can and should supply us with a large quantity of goods and services so that society's needs can be met more comprehensively, households can be maintained with greater ease and time can be saved, especially the time of women. As you know, the 14th Central Committee Plenum adopted the resolution on accelerating the development of that industry and decisions were taken to increase the resources provided for the development of small enterprises.

Intensive work is continuing to devise and implement the organizational and economic-fiscal measures that will facilitate a rapid development of small-scale industry. But without waiting for the results of those measures, it is necessary right now to seek to exploit all possibilities for increasing the potential and for accelerating the increases in production in that industry. For example, we know that many large plants fail to fully use some of their machinery and installations. Well, such machinery and installations could be better used by small-scale industry, and that is why we take the view that workers self-management groups in large enterprises should do their share in having such machinery and installations transferred to that industry.

The difficulties we encountered at the beginning of this year have not failed to affect also the implementation of foreign trade tasks. Although telling improvements have been observed in that sector in past months, the export backlog of the winter period is continuing.

Failure to fully implement export tasks naturally curbs the possibilities for import, which, in turn, hinders effective supplies of raw materials and production materials for plants. Through central decisions we have tried to tone down tensions, but the resources we have are, as you very well know, limited. That is why the only road to insuring the necessary imports under the present conditions is to insure a rapid development of exports. Every requirement for doing this is there: We have highly skilled cadres of engineers, economists, technicians and workers; we provide large resources for the development of the scientific research base; and we have expanded and modernized our production potential through great social efforts in the seventies. All that supplies us with the necessary capacity to take up the challenge of the demands of the world market and to increase the range of our exports.

Trade and scientific-technical cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries occupy a particular place in our relations abroad. This trade and cooperation increase their range and increasingly influence our development from year to year.

That is why we must make unceasing efforts to see that our country enjoys the reputation of a reliable and important partner in that trade and cooperation. That is determined above all by the quality and modernity of the range of our goods and also by efficient activities and by honesty and reliability in honoring contractual obligations. That is why all of us--from the highest through the lowest--should see that our positions are maintained.

That is because, in the final reckoning, those positions will determine Poland's place in the international socialist division of production and the benefits we gain and will gain through this cooperation.

As in the past 35 years our cooperation with the USSR is, and will be in the future, the most important external premise for the construction of Poland's economic strength. That cooperation will continue to develop in the basis of joint long-term programs, in which increasing and richer integration links play an ever increasing role.

We will actively strive to further strengthen the socialist economic integration of the fraternal countries. The 30-year old cooperation with CEMA has been an important factor in their development and in ours. Poland is deeply interested in further development of that cooperation.

We will develop trade and tighten permanent economic relations with the developing Asian, African and Latin American countries. In particular, we will seek to expand mutually beneficial exchanges of industrial goods, to increase cooperation in the training of cadres and to collaborate in developing the raw materials and processing base in those countries.

We wish to continue to develop economic relations and to actively contribute to the development of mutually advantageous conditions for economic and scientific-technical cooperation with developed capitalist countries. However, we cannot be blind to the increasing difficulties hindering the access of Polish exports to their markets. As a state we pursue militant activities against discrimination and protectionism, which help curb our exports.

At the same time we must take all necessary steps in order to expand effective exports and to increase export production, especially in those branches of industry that can successfully compete in foreign markets. In particular, what we want to do is to intensify proexport specialization, to raise the quality of goods and to improve the punctuality of deliveries. The implementation of export tasks determines our possibilities for importing the necessary machines, installation, raw materials and other materials from the capitalist countries. Our purchases of grains, fodder and other farm produce also depend on that implementation.

The progress made by our economy in the development of export is still inadequate. That is so not only because some branches of the industry fail to fully use their modern production potential and because the supply of good products wanted by foreign buyers is too small. It is also a result of the shortcomings of the system by which trade and cooperation abroad are managed and of the deficiencies in the performance of foreign trade agencies and in their cooperation with producers. Elimination of those defects would help accelerate the development of exports, improve its results and, consequently, strengthen our position in world markets. I think that we should tackle the problem at once. Much will depend in that connection on the attitudes and commitment of men and women, on their initiative, discipline and honesty in discharging their duties.

Comrades, one of the basic tasks of this year's plan is to accelerate housing construction. This year we have provided about 2150 billion for that purpose and for communal infrastructure. That is over one-fourth of all our investment expenditures or a large part of our national income. Despite the measures we have implemented, the results of the first half of this year have not been satisfactory in this regard. For example, backlogs have been created in some large urban centers. Eliminating those backlogs calls for particular commitment and efforts by construction workers above all. In addition we need extensive assistance on the part of the other sectors of the national economy, especially assistance in finishing apartments, tidying up the sites of new settlements and over-hauling and rehabilitating construction machinery and equipment. We should also seek to maintain housing construction costs within the planned limits.

All the people concerned have the duty to do their utmost in order to insure that housing construction plans are fully implemented. We expect from workers self-government groups further initiatives aimed at solving the problem. Comrades, chew on all this and decide what additional contributions you can make toward implementing the program for constructing new apartments in our country and how you can assist the efforts of construction workers. As for construction trades, they must themselves be on the lookout for the construction reserves that could be tapped, especially if work discipline, which is not always up to standard, is improved.

Comrades, we have entered the stage of preparations for the eighth party congress, at which we will sum up the progress achieved in the seventies and will outline the key directions of socioeconomic growth in the eighties, specifying the development premises for the 5-year period 1981-85. We want the eighth congress to take place under the slogan: For the further flourishing of socialist Poland; for the development of the Polish nation. Its main content is the undertaking of new, more multifaceted tasks in the work of creating an advanced socialist society; the extension of its material technical base and the consolidation of its socialist characteristics. We intend the draft program which we will put before the congress to be a continuation of the strategy realized in the seventies, and that it will be based on the achievements and experience gained, taking into consideration at the same time the greater possibilities but also the more difficult, more complex conditions of future development. The idea, comrades, is particularly the continuation of the principle of the precedence of social aims, which is a permanent achievement of the sixth and seventh party congresses.

While mapping out the social goals for the eighties we must take into consideration the complexity of the social needs and the realistic capabilities for their fulfillment. We are working out a program for harmonious social and economic development which takes full advantage of the great potential of our country and which corresponds best with the aspirations and the needs of the working people.

In the eighties, the focus of the attention of the party and the nation should be concentrated on the family, as a link in society which decides the strength and the value of the nation through its living conditions, moral values and cultivating patriotic attitudes and the feeling of responsibility for the development and the future of Poland. [paragraph continues]

We, therefore, put to the fore those social goals which help to strengthen the family and to insure its welfare and prosperity; development of education and training of young people, and further improvement of the feeding of the nation, housing construction, improvement of the health protection, improvement of the market deliveries, development of services and development of the municipal infrastructure. Shaping the long-term social and economic program we must make allowances for the objective conditions that will affect the future opportunities of our economy for the eighties and put before it new, higher requirements. It is necessary to take account of the trend in the world economy. This is even more significant as Poland's participation in the international division of labor has significantly increased in the seventies. Against this background, the issue of supplying the economy with raw materials and energy is of paramount importance. The difficulties with raw materials are not, dear comrades, of a transitory character. One must take into consideration a possibility that the eighties will be a period of growing prices for raw materials and the ever-increasing difficulties in purchasing them. That is why it is very important to develop and properly use our own raw materials base.

We will expand hard coal and lignite mining, sulphur and copper extraction and we will also seek out deposits of other minerals. But saving materials, raw materials and energy, as well as improving production to reduce the consumption of materials, will be of equal importance. This task should be of the highest importance in the activities of all links and all fields of economy, science and technology.

The eighties will see a considerably smaller growth of labor resources as well. This makes it essential to fully and correctly use people's qualifications, their abilities and professional skills. At the same time the need to carry out further changes in the structure of employment is becoming more urgent, so that favorable conditions for social progress and the effectiveness of management may be created. For the eighties the full use of the enormous production potential which we have built in the present decade will be of great significance.

The policy of rational employment should encourage this, as well as the better organization and fuller use of working time. We will continue to modernize the production facilities and endeavor to gain new generations of technology as well as world achievement.

The continuation of the program of feeding the nation will be a task of particular importance. In order to create a permanent base for the dynamic development of animal breeding it will be essential to increase further the supplies of nationally produced feedstuffs, to obtain higher yields of cereals and plants used for animal feed, and to use them better.

The agricultural policy that has been devised jointly with the ZSL should promote this, a policy which insures the conditions for an increase in plant and animal production in all sectors of agriculture and for progress in modernizing this sector of the national economy. The program for feeding the nation will also find strong support in the dynamic development of the foodstuff economy. [paragraph continues]

We will be striving in the eighties to insure that each Polish family has a separate dwelling. We will be striving to achieve a marked increase in quality and to insure that the structure and fittings of dwellings are better adapted to growing requirements. The expansion of the services and trade and social network in housing estates will be accelerated. Progress, considerable progress, will be achieved in the country's town and country development. The gradual implementation of the program for the development of the Vistula and for the regulation of the waterways network ought to create suitable conditions for the economic stimulation of considerable areas of the country, for the development of industry and agriculture and for the expansion of the leisure and recreation base. We will continue constructing high-speed roads. This will bring individual areas of the country closer together and will have a beneficial effect on the socioeconomic development of individual voivodships.

In the coming decade there will be further substantial progress in protecting and shaping the natural environment. In particular intensive work should be done on protecting the purity of the atmosphere and waters and on recultivating land in industrial area. Through the work we are doing today we will create the conditions for implementing the great and ambitious program for the development of Poland.

We will approach the eighth congress with a program of further socioeconomic transformations for Poland. We would like every citizen of our country to make use of the fruits of civilization, culture progress and we would like the eighties to be decade of strengthening the strength of Poland and its authority and standing in the world. We will outline ambitious social goals and economic tasks to keep pace with the ever-growing aspirations and mature possibilities of our nation. The scale of the progress achieved will depend, naturally, on us all no matter what our position in work or where we work.

The eighties ought to be--and I believe they will--a decade of the further development and strengthening of the role of the workers selfgovernment, of its multilateral functions in economic organizations, for it has the greatest possibilities for rationalizing management in production and service enterprises, for eliminating shortcomings, which still crop up very frequently, in the organization and exploitation of working time and for combating wastage of raw and other materials. It can bring about the improved exploitation of machinery and equipment.

The rights and powers of all forms of self-government, in other words of those institutions of socialist democracy which create a general level, accessible to working people, for participating in government, have already considerably expanded. These forms of self-government serve the fundamental right of working people to jointly run the country. Committees of social control, which insure the greater and more effective influence of working people on improving the work of offices and departments and service centers and on eliminating negative social phenomena, have also been created.

As a result of introducing the form of consultation and giving it the status of a constitutional principle working people have gained the right to participate directly in the drawing-up of important state decisions. This is an indispensable condition for shaping a feeling of civic coresponsibility for the common good, for the development of the country and the whole nation. Comrades, we are all, of course, responsible together for Poland. The patriotic and moral unity of Poles, the cohesion of allworking people around the working class which through its involvement and its selfless work makes the greatest contribution to the development of the fatherland, is the guarantee for the successful future of our country.

We create Poland's tomorrow today. These plain words contain the truth of the great importance of the tasks which we have mapped out for ourselves for the difficult current year. Every day and every hour of work at every place of work and in all sectors of the national economy count if we are to satisfy better the social needs and the development of the country. In the near future, at the workers self-government conferences, you, comrades, will assess the results to date and map out the tasks for your factories and enterprises to the end of the current year. You will determine the work you must do to fulfill these tasks fully.

This is a fundamental issue at present, and for that reason, comrades, let us not spare any effort in order to be equal to these tasks.

We will, as hitherto, show concern for an increase in the common achievement; concern for the further successful development of our socialist fatherland.

We expect that the deeds undertaken to mark the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Republic will be continued and enriched in the period preceding the eighth congress of our party, that they will be participated in, as hitherto, by all working people, and that PZPR members will be in the forefront in this [work]. This will be the best expression of support for our party's policy, an expression of devotion and love for the socialist fatherland.

Gierek Concluding Speech

AU272005 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[Report on concluding speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at the 25 June Warsaw Conference of Workers Self-Government Representatives; passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] SPEAKING AT THE END OF THE CONFERENCE, PZPR FIRST SECRETARY EDWARD GIEREK SAID THAT THE FRANK, MEANINGFUL AND SPECIFIC DISCUSSION AT THE CONFERENCE HAD HELPED TO EXPAND AND INTENSIFY THE EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS YEAR'S SOCIOECONOMIC TASKS AND OF RELEVANT CONCLUSIONS. WE ARE ABLE, HE SAID, TO FORMULATE JOINT PROPOSALS, WHICH WILL GUIDE US IN THE WORK OF THE PARTY, WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT GROUPS, THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ENTIRE ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION.

The present year is especially important for the implementation of the program mapped out by the seventh congress resolutions and will determine the results with which we will go to the eighth party congress. We wish, and we are doing all we can to fulfill this wish, that the results we will achieve are the best possible. We want to continue the strategy of the socioeconomic development adopted at the beginning of the seventies, a strategy, the guiding idea of which is Poland's increased strength and higher living standards for the working people, their families and all the people.

Edward Gierek stressed that the implementation of this year's tasks is taking place under particularly difficult conditions, as the conference noted. The conference reaffirmed that the leading workers aktivs are well aware of the domestic and external conditions in which we are implementing this year's plan. This is encouraging, Edward Gierek added. The awareness of what we will have to overcome will determine our militancy and our efforts to keep abreast of needs.

Referring to the course of the discussion at the conference, the PZPR first secretary pointed out that speakers from the floor had spoken of our achievements as well as of tensions and shortcomings.

Our conference, Edward Gierek said, has reaffirmed our joint resolve to promote further activities along those lines and to mobilize all forces in order to implement this year's socioeconomic tasks. The tasks we have to implement and the conditions under which we are implementing them call for maximally effective management everywhere--at all levels and in all sectors. This means that we have to be more rational and thrifty in using energy, raw materials and other materials and to be most effective in using available resources.

Good management, the PZPR first secretary stressed, is now our supreme imperative and must therefore be the main criterion of the evaluation of the performance of every unit. The conference has confirmed that people are aware of this. The pledges volunteered to mark the 35th anniversary of People's Poland are outstanding proof of this.

WE APPEAL TO YOU IN THIS CONNECTION, EDWARD GIEREK SAID IN CONCLUSION, AND THROUGH YOU TO WORKERS SELF-GOVERNMENT CONFERENCES AND THEIR AKTIVS IN ALL PLANTS. WE APPEAL TO INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AND TO ALL THE WORKING PEOPLE: LET US DO ALL WE CAN TO INSURE THE BEST POSSIBLE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS YEAR'S TASKS THROUGH JOINT, COORDINATED AND UNITED EFFORTS. LET US DO ALL WE CAN TO PRESENT THE BEST POSSIBLE RESULTS TO THE EIGHTH PARTY CONGRESS. THIS IS OUR PARTY AND WORKER DUTY IN THE SERVICE OF THE PEOPLE AND THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND.

TALKS, AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY

AU021443 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Prime Minister Comrade Ilie Verdet today received Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food industry of the People's Republic of Hungary, who is visiting our country.

During the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides highlighted with satisfaction the good relations of friendship and cooperation established between our countries and peoples in the spirit of agreements concluded at meetings and talks between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar. They pointed to the possibilities existing for further developing these relations and the Romanian-Hungarian cooperation in the areas of agriculture and food industry, and in other sectors.

An agreement on Romanian-Hungarian scientific-technical and economic cooperation and collaboration for 1981-1985 in the fields of agriculture and food industry, was signed today in Bucharest. The documents signed by Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry and Pal Romany, minister of agriculture and food industry of the People's Republic of Hungary, envisaged mutual exchanges of technologies applied in growing wheat and industrial plants, seeds, seedlings and livestock for breeding, as well as cooperation in scientific research, design and construction of agricultural and livestock projects, and in the food industry.

The Hungarian minister also met with Comrade Ludovic Fazekas, minister of forestry and economy and construction materials. They discussed cooperation between their ministries in the area of forestry.

ANDREI, PDRY FOREIGN MINISTER HOLD TALKS

AU021520 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Talks began in Bucharest today between the Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Yafa'i. They reviewed the bilateral relations and exchanged views on possibilities for developing cooperation in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas. They also discussed international issues of common interest.

TURKISH MINISTER OF ENERGY HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT

2 July Arrival

AU021100 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Deniz Baykal, minister of energy and natural resources of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in Bucharest today on a visit to our country at the head of an economic delegation.

Meeting of Ministers

AU021440 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The current stage of Romanian-Turkish cooperation in the area of extractive industry, and possibilities for expanding and diversifying these relations were examined in Bucharest today at a meeting between Vasile Patilinet, minister of mines, petroleum and geology, and Deniz Baykal, Turkish minister of energy and natural resources.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON SRI LANKA TRADE MINISTER VISIT

Burtica Reception

AU021435 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] This morning, Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of trade and shipping of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, who is visiting our country. The two sides discussed the further development of commercial exchanges, economic cooperation and collaboration in areas of common interest between the two countries.

Meeting With Verdet

AU021710 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Prime Minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Ilie Verdet today received Lalith Athulathmudali, minister of trade and shipping of the Socialist Democratic Republic of Sri Lanka who is visiting our country.

During their meeting, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides exchanged views on the development of economic relations between Romania and Sri Lanka, and expressed satisfaction with the ascending course of these relations. They also expressed the determination to further work to develop and diversify cooperation and collaboration in areas of mutual interest, and to expand the bilateral commercial exchanges.

VISITING SYRIAN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES COOPERATION IN EDUCATION

AU021853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 2/7/1979--Yusuf al-Asad, member of the regional commandment of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, chairman of the Romanian-Syrian Association of Friendship, received Petre Constantin, Romanian deputy minister of education and instruction. During the talks emphasized were the durable relations of friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and the Syrian peoples on multiple planes as well as the common wish to further expand these relations.

VERDET GREET'S EGYPTIAN COUNTERPART ON REELECTION

AU301735 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jun 79 p 5 AU

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent a congratulatory telegram to Mustafa Khalil, prime minister of the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on his reappointment to this position.

The telegram expresses the firm conviction that the friendly relations of cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Arab Republic of Egypt will continue to develop at various levels in the spirit of the understandings agreed upon between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Anwar as-Sadat to the benefit of the two countries and peoples and in the interest of peace and cooperation throughout the world.

PLANS FOR NORTH-SOUTH TRANS-EUROPEAN HIGHWAY REPORTED

AU280914 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0805 GMT 28 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1979--The documents regarding Romania's participation in the building of the North-South trans-European highway have been recently signed in Bucharest. The project of this important international motorway is under elaboration being coordinated by the UN Economic Commission for Europe and involving ten European countries, Romania included.

The highway will connect directly the countries in the north of the continent to those in the south adding to the road network of Europe. The future motorway (over 10,000 km long) will cover almost 840 km in Romania along the following itinerary: Nadlac-Arad-Timisoara-Lugoj-Drobeta Turnu Severin-Craiova-Bucharest-Constanta.

Romania is correlating this project with her internal needs and will finish the first leg of this motorway from Bucharest to Constanta via Fetesti. The leg (215 km) shortens the distance to the sea shore by some 35 km as compared to the present Bucharest-Slobozia-Hirsova-Constanta route.

The building of the rail and road bridges over the Danube between Fetesti and Cernavoda started this spring. The lay-out study of the Romanian section of the motorway was also worked out and approved.

In the Romanian territory the trans-European highway will have two traffic lanes in each direction separated by a median strip. The designers stipulated the building of an emergency lane so that the vehicles could stop without hampering the traffic. All facilities are to be provided: motels, camping places, inns, telephone booths, filling stations.

The building of this important international highway will allow for a higher commercial speed, the development of internal and international tourism, substantial oil and lubricants savings.

The project stipulates that all operations for the whole motorway should be completed by 1990.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS JOINT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, GOVERNMENT MEETING

AU021027 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 79 p 1 AU

[Text] A joint meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the Standing Bureau of the Supreme Council of Economic and Social Development and the government took place on June 30 in the Neptun resort, under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The draft directives of the 12th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party for the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan and the guidelines of Romania's socioeconomic development by 1990 were examined during the meeting.

The main directions and orientations of the country's economic and social development for the ensuing years, comprised in the documents submitted for debate, were appreciated as providing landmarks for a new, qualitatively superior stage in the country's industrialization, in raising agriculture onto a higher level, in the development and updating of the productive forces based on the latest gains of science and technology. Continuing at high rates, the process of development in the draft directives aims at improving the quality of the economic activity in an intense, complex capitalization of material and human resources. Equally pursued is the securing of an utmost economic efficiency. On this basis, the draft directives provide for a comprehensive programme of further raising the whole people's living standard--the supreme goal of the party policy, the gist of the entire work of socialist construction in Romania.

The provisions in the draft directives were appreciated as fully realistic, as they secure the harmonious development of all branches and compartments of activity, of all countries.

The proceedings continued with the debate on the draft programme of scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress by 1990 and the main directions by 2000. Drafted in harmony with the strategy of the country's socioeconomic development, the program provides the firm channelling of research and technological design activity toward principal directions for the high-rate progress of the national economy and of the entire society, based on the ever stronger affirmation of the technico-scientific revolution in all domains. The program provides for the marked rise of the role and contribution of scientific research to the expansion of the basis of raw materials and energy and their better fructification, the cutting down of the consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, of fuel and energy, the sustained modernization and raising of the technical standard of the productive means, the raising of the products quality and competitiveness, the country's increased contribution to the world exchange of assets. At the same time, the programme bestows a more important role on theoretical and basic research.

The Executive Political Committee, the Permanent Bureau of the Supreme Council for Socio-economic Development and the government also discussed the draft program on research work and the development process in the field of energy up to 1990 and the main directions up to 2000. The program channels efforts toward capitalizing new traditional sources of energy, as well as nontraditional ones--sun, wind, geothermal and others--to the end of meeting the growing consumption demands brought about by the high-rate development of the national economy. Likewise, the program lays special stress on the efficient husbanding of the country's power resources, on the introduction of a severe regime of economising on energy and fuel.

The three executive bodies endorsed the above-mentioned documents and decided that they be improved based on the observations and proposals advanced during the meeting, and then submitted for debate to the plenum of the Central Committee of the party.

Prime Minister Ilie Verdet delivered an account during the meeting on the jubilee meeting of the CEMA council session. The activity of the Romanian delegation at the 33d meeting of the CEMA session was approved.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated the outstanding importance of the activity undertaken by the CEMA in the three decades since its foundation, for the development of the collaboration among the member socialist countries. In view of their ever faster economic and social progress, stress was also laid on the active role played by Romania within the entire activity of the CEMA, in the continuous improvement of the organization's operation upon the principles of equality, national sovereignty and free consent of every country, with a view to ever better fulfilling the targets and attributes of the organization established under the statute.

The Executive Political Committee stressed the growing role of the CEMA in the current, superior stage of construction of the new system in the socialist countries, for a proper settlement of the complex issues facing them, and for speeding the evening up of their economic development level.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted the need for more firmly channelling the CEMA activity toward coordinating the economic plans, meeting the demands of raw materials, fuel and energy of the member countries, deepening the specialization and cooperation in production, the exchange of advanced, modern technology, along with intensification of scientific and technical cooperation under long-term agreements, as well as the requirement to further improving the forms of activity of the organization, heightening its operativity and efficiency, and deepening its democratic character.

The Executive Political Committee considered that the conventions and understandings established at the recent CEMA session open the prospect of intensified collaboration on multiple planes among the socialist countries, in the interest of the ever more rapid thriving of every national economy, of strengthening the general forces of socialism and peace.

The Executive Political Committee set measures for the fulfillment by the economic bodies of the provisions laid down in the documents adopted by the session, expressing Romania's firm resolve to further participate actively in the collaboration within the CEMA, to consistently contribute to the fulfillment of the understandings established, in the interest of economic and social progress of all member states.

During the meeting, President Nicolae Ceausescu delivered an account on the state visit paid to Romania by Spiros Kiprianou, president of the Republic of Cyprus.

The Executive Political Committee expressed its full approval and high appreciation of the fruitful results of the talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou, which were tellingly expressed in the joint solemn declaration signed by the two heads of state at the conclusion of the visit.

The Executive Political Committee highlighted that the Romanian-Cypriot summit dialogue conferred fresh dimensions on the traditional relations between the two countries and highlighted once more Romania and Cyprus' wish to sustain Romanian-Cypriot cooperation and collaboration.

Likewise, the Executive Political Committee stressed the importance of the exchange of opinions between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou in connection with essential aspects of present international political life, which disclosed the existence of very close and similar positions of the two countries on the problems facing mankind.

During the talks, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed Romania's firm position as to the political, negotiated settlement of the situation in Cyprus, grounded on the observance of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus and on securing the peaceful coexistence of the two Cypriot communities.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Spiros Kiprianou highlighted the special attention Romania and Cyprus pay to the problems of establishing a lasting climate of peace and collaboration in the Balkans and the Mediterranean, to engineering security and developing cooperation in Europe, to translating into life, as a coherent whole, the Helsinki Final Act inclusive of the adoption of practical measures for military disengagement, without which detente cannot be conceived either on our continent or worldwide.

The wish and determination of the two countries was highlighted, to ever more closely collaborate in the world arena for the promotion of new-type relations of full equality and equity among states, for a switchover to concrete, practical measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order, for the attainment of the peoples' desiderata of peace and progress, and the building of a better and more just world.

The Executive Political Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES WORKING VISIT TO CONSTANTA COUNTY 29 JUNE

AU291130 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romania 1000 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Summary] "From Navodari Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu left by presidential helicopter for the city of Constanta."

Here they visited the Constanta port and shipyard where the party secretary was informed about the major achievements of these units. Upon departure, President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu were cheered by numerous people and a Navy honor guard presented arms. [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1500 GMT on 29 June reports that on his working visit to the Constanta County President Ceausescu was accompanied by "Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrades Ilie Verdet, Emil Bobu, Virgil Cazacu, Lina Ciobanu, Constantin Dascalescu, Ion Dinca, Petre Lupu, Gheorghe Oprea, Paul Niculescu, Ion Patan and Nicolae Constantin."]

TANJUG REPORTS MEETING BETWEEN HUA, LCY STUDY DELEGATION

LD021216 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, July 2 (TANJUG)--Chairman of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Hua Guofeng today received a study delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, headed by Executive Secretary of the Presidency Svetožar Durutović. The Chinese party chairman informed members of the Yugoslav study delegation on the just ended session of the Chinese National People's Congress and on the decisions adopted at the session. He especially pointed to the importance of socialist democracy, and the strengthening of the rule of law, without which, he said, modernization by China cannot be realized. Chairman Hua spoke in high terms of praise about Yugoslavia's role in the non-aligned movement and expressed full support to this activity of Yugoslavia.

The LCY delegation members were earlier received by Politbureau member of the Communist Party of China Central Committee Ji Dengkui.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY FRENCH CP'S MARCHAIS, GREMETZ

Welcome by Mikulić, Grlićkov

LD021714 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, together with Maxime Gremetz, members of the Secretariat and the Political Bureau of the French Communist Party, arrived on Brioni today. At the airport in Pula, they were welcomed by Branko Mikulić, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Grlićkov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Borislav Milosević, deputy executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

After talks with President Tito and other top LCY leaders, Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party, will have a short holiday in Yugoslavia. A joint communique is to be issued following the talks.

Meeting With Tito

LD021716 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brioni--The president of the republic and the president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, today received Georges Marchais, secretary general of the French Communist Party [PCF], and had a long cordial and friendly conversation with him.

Within the framework of a broad exchange of views reference was made to present developments in the world and to the need to strengthen detente, to the need to establish more equitable political and economic relations and, in this context, to the need to establish opportunities for general progress in the world. In this connection special stress was placed on the rule which the policy of nonalignment plays today. The conversation also touched on current questions of the workers movement, on the activity of the LCY and that of the PCF, on their further cooperation, and on other matters which hold the attention of the two parties. It was stressed that the successful cooperation between the LCY and the PCF contributes to the further consolidation of friendship and reciprocal respect between Yugoslavia and France as a whole.

The meeting was attended by Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Maxime Gremetz, member of the PCF Political Bureau; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; and by Borislav Milosevic, assistant executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

President Tito then gave a luncheon for Georges Marchais, which, in addition to the participants in the talks, was also attended by LCY Central Committee Presidium members Milos Minic and Nikola Ljubicic.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT TURBAY VISIT

LD021524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1320 GMT 2 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade--The following joint communique was issued in Belgrade today in connection with the visit to our country by Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Columbia:

At the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, president of the Republic of Colombia, made an official, friendly visit to the SFRY from 28 June to 2 July 1979. President Turbay was accompanied by, among others, Diego Uribe Vargas, minister of foreign affairs; Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, minister of national defense; and Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia, minister of economic development.

On the occasion of the first visit to the SFRY by the Colombian head of state, Presidents Tito and Turbay held exhaustive talks on international problems and cooperation between the SFRY and the Republic of Colombia.

Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; and Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Committee for Cooperation with Developing Countries; held separate talks with their Colombian counterparts, Diego Uribe Vargas, minister of foreign affairs; Gen Luis Camacho Leyva, minister of national defense; and Gilberto Echeverry-Mejia, minister of economic development.

The talks between the two presidents took place in an atmosphere of friendship, and mutual respect and understanding. In an assessment of the questions discussed, an identity of views was expressed on the questions discussed.

Assessing that the political and, in particular, the economic situation in the world was unsatisfactory, the two presidents stressed that the readiness of peoples and countries to struggle for their independence and autonomous national development in accordance with the aspirations of the great majority of mankind was strengthening constantly.

The two sides particularly emphasized the need to overcome the limited scope of detente which reduces it to relations between the great powers or blocs. They pointed to the importance of efforts which all countries should make in order for detente to become a universal process, based on the principles of active, peace-loving coexistence.

In an exhaustive discussion of the question of disarmament, the two presidents underlined the significance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, as well as the need for the final documents of that session to be adopted in practice completely and as soon as possible.

They offered full support to proposals and measures aimed at ending the arms race. In this connection, they expressed hope that the recently signed agreement on the limitation of strategic nuclear arms would create more favorable conditions for the achievement of general and complete disarmament.

Discussing the situation in the Middle East, the two presidents emphasized that a total, lasting and just solution is impossible without the resolution of the Palestinian question as the key problem in the Middle East crisis, and without the participation of all interested parties in its resolution.

The two sides offer full support to UN decisions on Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa and they state that the colonial and racist regimes and the system of apartheid are incompatible with peace and justice in the contemporary world. They support the struggle by the peoples of those countries for independence and their right to a life worthy of man.

The two sides expressed concern over the development of events in Southeast Asia. They consider that for the preservation of peace in this region, as well as in the world in general, a peaceful resolution of disputes between countries is essential, by proceeding from respect for principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, the inviolability of borders, noninterference in internal affairs and the sovereign right of every people to choose their own political system.

The two presidents stressed the significance of involvement by Latin American countries in the realization of their full economic and social emancipation, which represents part of the joint efforts being made by the developing and nonaligned countries. In this connection, the positive efforts made by the Latin American countries of the Andean Pact were stressed as a source for the struggle for the realization of these aims.

The two sides condemned the mass violation of human rights in Nicaragua and expressed their full support for the democratic forces which are calling for the liberation and democratization of the life of the people of this country.

The two presidents support the creation of zones of peace and cooperation free of nuclear arms and threats. They support the creation of such zones in the Mediterranean and on the Latin American Continent.

In this connection, they pointed to the importance of the Helsinki document on European cooperation and security, the (?strategic) agreement and Colombia's initiative aimed at spreading this concept to "classical arms," as well as nuclear weapons.

The two sides attribute great significance to the United Nations and stress their desire to continue to call for the strengthening of its role in all areas, particularly in maintaining and consolidating peace and security, in disarmament, against the use of force and foreign intervention as a method of solving disputes between countries and in favor of building a new international economic order and promoting international cooperation based on the full equality of all states.

The two sides reaffirmed their desire to promote human rights in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter and the General Declaration on Human Rights, stressing that human rights cannot be separated from national, economic and social contexts and that the freedom of the individual is inseparable from the rights of peoples.

In this context they point out that the protection and free development of national minorities are a significant factor in the realization of human rights.

The two presidents devoted particular attention to the economic and energy crisis in the world and noted with concern that it continues to worsen at the obvious expense of the developing countries. They pointed to the need to find suitable solutions which would facilitate the resolution of serious problems for those countries most affected by the increase in gasoline prices through cooperation on more just bases.

Instressing the need for the dialog between the developed and developing countries to be continued within the UN framework, the two presidents stated that it was necessary for the developing countries to demonstrate much greater political readiness for a meaningful dialog with developing countries in order to build a new international economic order. They agreed that it is necessary for developing countries to develop existing cooperation and to search for new concrete forms within the framework of the United Nations, the Group of 77 and the nonaligned movement in order to insure stable raw material prices, more equitable international trade, the transfer of scientific and technical achievements in developing countries as well as the resolution of other important issues of interest to the developing countries and the international community.

The leaders confirmed their support for the establishment of an international authority on the sea outside national jurisdictions, which would primarily protect the rights of developing countries.

The two sides stressed the growing significance and role of the nonaligned policy in resolving the most significant problems of today's world and in the construction of new democratic and equitable relations. In this connection they emphasized the need to contribute to the further strengthening of the basic principles of the nonaligned policy and, on this basis, to the consolidation of the unity and ability to act of the nonaligned movement in implementing its goals as an independent and nonbloc factor and for peace and the overcoming of bloc rivalries.

The two presidents noted with satisfaction that Yugoslav-Colombian relations were developing successfully. They also agreed that there were untapped possibilities for the further expansion of comprehensive cooperation between the two countries. President Turbay's visit to Yugoslavia and the talks between the two presidents represent a significant impetus in this direction.

The associates of the two presidents had talks in areas such as industrial cooperation, scientific-technical cooperation in all aspects and the promotion of trade. They particularly stressed cooperation in the agricultural industry, the process of exploiting and processing copper and nonferrous metals as well as all aspects of electrification.

The two sides agreed on the formation of a mixed committee to promote economic relations between the two countries. This committee will concern itself with the implementation of the existing agreements and work on the promotion of mutual trade and would work in the direction of linking banking institutions and better regulating credit and financial relations.

During the visit a program on cooperation in education and culture and an agreement on technical cooperation were signed.

The president of the Republic of Colombia, Dr Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, thanked President Tito for the hospitality accorded to him and to members of his delegation during their visit to Yugoslavia.

President Turbay invited President Tito to visit Colombia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

VRHOVEC, CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ DISCUSS NONALINEMENT ISSUES

LD021806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary of foreign affairs, had a meeting in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs today with Dr Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. During the talks, in an atmosphere of reciprocal respect and openness, views were exchanged on some current questions connected with the preparations for the sixth nonaligned summit conference in Havana.

Under Secretary Budimir Loncar; Ignac Golob, assistant federal secretary; Zivojin Jazic, SFRY ambassador to Cuba; Cvijeto Job, head of the Department for Nonaligned Countries; and others, attended the talks; and on the Cuban side Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Viera; Cuban ambassador to the SFRY, Jose Espinosa Valdes, and others did so. Federal Secretary Vrhovec gave a luncheon in honor of the Cuban guests.

FOREIGN SECRETARY HOLDS TALKS WITH SWAPO'S NUJOMA

LD022046 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1915 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, had talks today with Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO] who is visiting Belgrade at the invitation of the SAMP.

During the talks, Nujoma briefed Federal Secretary Vrhovec on the latest events in Namibia, particularly in light of attempts to impose on the Namibian people the so-called internal solution. On that occasion, both sides condemned the manipulations of the racist regimes in southern Africa and their attempts to insure through "internal solutions" the preservation of their interests in the countries of southern Africa. At the same time the need was stressed for not a single government recognizing these "solutions."

Both sides noted the need for the greater involvement of all nonaligned countries in extending material and political support to SWAPO and other liberation movements in southern Africa, as well as the need to express greater diplomatic-political support to these movements through the United Nations and OAU. Both sides also pointed out the need to intensify the solidarity and support to the "front-line" countries.

Federal Secretary Vrhovec stressed Yugoslavia's readiness to continue to extend comprehensive support and assistance to SWAPO. This assistance has been highly appreciated by the Namibian side. Assessing the situation in Namibia as very difficult, both sides agreed on the need to intensify the armed struggle until the final victory over racist and occupying authorities in Pretoria.

Among other things Vrhovec and Nujoma also talked about the preparations for the sixth summit of the nonaligned in which SWAPO would also take part as a full member of the movement. In this connection it was stressed that the struggle for the speediest liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, racism and apartheid in southern Africa should be one of the key issues of the forthcoming summit of the nonaligned countries.

During the meeting, Nujoma conveyed to Federal Secretary Vrhovec greetings from SWAPO and his own for President Tito.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KRAIGHER VISIT TO ZAIRE

Joint Communiqué

LD021042 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0922 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kinshasa, July 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Zaire have stressed the necessity of reinforcing the fundamental principles, unity and action ability of the movement of non-alignment so that it may fulfill its basic tasks and fully meet the expectations of the international community, states a joint Yugoslav-Zairian communiqué issued at the end of an official and friendly visit to this non-aligned African country by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher.

The common adherence of the two countries to the drive initiated by the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to establishing the new international economic order, was reaffirmed during the visit. Yugoslavia and Zaire give their unqualified support to the people in the south of Africa, in their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid, the communiqué says.

The visit of Sergej Kraigher and the talks held on the occasion have been assessed as important for further development of Yugoslav-Zairian cooperation in all spheres. This was confirmed by the jointly expressed wish to set up a mixed economic cooperation committee as early as possible.

Statement Upon Return

LD022218 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb, July 2 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia and Zaire have so far cooperated well at various meetings of the nonaligned and other developing countries. Presidency of Yugoslavia member Sergej Kraigher stated this here today on his return from a several-day official and friendly visit to Zaire.

During the visit, Kraigher presented a message from President Tito to Zaire President Mobutu, with whom he also had talks. President Mobutu expressed cordial thanks for the message and highly assessed President Tito's role in the present-day world and, particularly, among the non-aligned and developing countries.

Yugoslavia and Zaire have concurrent views on essential questions, particularly the reaffirmation of all basic principles of the non-aligned movement, Kraigher stated.

President Mobutu presented his views on crisis spots in Africa, Kraigher said in his statement to the press. Cooperation between our two countries can essentially contribute to the implementation of the principles and the fulfilment of the tasks set down in the Colombo non-aligned countries' programme of action, Kraigher said.

During the exchange of views on crisis spots in the world, Kraigher said, note was made of the useful initiative for proposing to the UN the adequate regulating of the issues of the non-violability of borders and non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. The initiative was in evidence also at the Colombo session of the non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau.

Yugoslav-Zaire relations were highly assessed and possibilities noted for a faster realisation of certain projects. The question will further be discussed this autumn by the mixed committee for economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and Zaire.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HODZA VISIT TO PHILIPPINES, MALAYSIA

Joint Statement, Manila Departure

LD022254 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1416 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Manila--Following its 4-day official visit to the Philippines, the Yugoslav state delegation led by Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, and including Bogoljub Nedeljkovic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Vojislav Pekic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs, left Manila for Kuala Lumpur today.

The guests from Yugoslavia were seen off by Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and by several members of his government. During the sendoff, as indeed at the time of his arrival in Manila, the head of the Yugoslav delegation, Fadilj Hodza, was given the highest military and other honors.

The joint statement published here prior to the Yugoslav delegation's departure from Manila says that Fadilj Hodza, a member of the SFRY Presidency, and Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and their associates carried out a friendly exchange of views on bilateral relations and on international questions of interest to the two countries. The two sides concluded that on the majority of the matters discussed the views of the two governments were similar.

The two sides agreed, the statement stresses, that the only healthy foundation on which to preserve international and regional peace and stability is one in which all states decisively adhere in word and in deed, to the principles of the UN Charter concerning respect for independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the states, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, nonrecourse to the use of force or to the threat of the use of force, peaceful solution of disputes, and concerning the equality of states and the development of cooperation on the basis of reciprocal interest.

The two sides lend their support to the right of every nation to freely choose its political, economic and social system and to develop in a way which it considers to be the best, without outside meddling.

President Marcos and Fadilj Hodza, member of the SFRY Presidency, believe that the signing of the SALT II agreement in Vienna is an encouraging step toward the continuation of detente which, in their view, should be extended to all parts of the world. They also pointed out the need to launch new initiatives so as to give life to the decisions of the special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament.

Expressing concern about the slow economic progress in the developing countries, the two sides "noted a lack of political will by a majority of developed countries to make a significant contribution to an accelerated economic and social development of the developing countries." In this connection they confirmed their resolute support for the measures agreed to at the fifth UNCTAD session, such as the agreements on the joint fund and on the integrated commodity program, on the transfer of appropriate technology and funds into the developing countries under equitable conditions, on the implementation of the action program of economic cooperation of developing countries and all other measures designed to establish a new international economic system

The head of the Yugoslav delegation informed the Philippine president about the activities of nonaligned countries, especially about the results of the recent 'Colombo ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries' Coordination Bureau and about the preparations for the Havana summit. "He stressed that the decisions of the Colombo meeting had reasserted the original principles of nonalignment and strengthened the significant role which the movement of nonaligned countries plays in the struggle to establish more equitable political and economic relations in the world."

Fadilj Hodza also expressed Yugoslavia's readiness to support the Philippine application to be invited as an observer to the nonaligned summit in Havana.

During the talks both sides stressed that the nonaligned movement had become an important independent factor in the development of international economic cooperation and promotion of peaceful relations in the world. "President Marcos informed SFRY Presidency member Fadilj Hodza about the ASEAN countries' efforts to strengthen their solidarity and regional cooperation, especially on the economic and social plane, and also about the fact that the ASEAN countries rendered support to the right of every country in this region of the world to preserve its sovereignty and territorial integrity and to be free from outside aggression and subversion.

SFRY Presidency member Hodza positively assessed the ASEAN countries' efforts to promote their reciprocal cooperation and their efforts to strengthen peace and stability in that region.

The two sides "stressed their opposition to armed interventions and to violation of the UN Charter and of the acknowledged principles of international law" and "with profound concern noted the increased number of refugees and displaced persons from the countries of Indochina and their increasingly difficult situation."

President Marcos informed Fadilj Hodza that the refugee problem "represents an increasingly great threat to the economy and to the stability of the countries in Southeast Asia."

The two sides noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the Philippines were developing more and more successfully and stressed their readiness to work to further expand their mutual cooperation in the economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other fields, in view of the fact that favorable conditions for this exist. In this connection the two sides confirmed their intention to sign agreements on commodity exchange and scientific-technical cooperation this year and they also agreed to examine the possibility of a joint outlay for joint investments and the establishment of technical cooperation in the building of ships, shipyards, ports and thermal powerplants, as well as in the fields of agriculture and the exploitation of copper.

Fadilj Hodza conveyed to President Marcos President Tito's invitation to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia with his wife Imelda Marcos. The Philippine president accepted this invitation with pleasure and the date for the visit will be agreed upon later.

2 July Malaysia Arrival

LD021802 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1651 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 2 (TANJUG)--A Yugoslav state delegation, headed by Presidency of Yugoslavia member Fadilj Hodza, arrived here today on a three-day official visit to Malaysia. The delegation will conduct talks with Malaysian Prime Minister Hussein and Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed.

The Yugoslav-Malaysian talks, starting this afternoon, are expected to encompass a detailed exchange of views on major international problems, particularly the activity of the non-aligned countries and preparations for the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Havana and the promotion of bilateral cooperation.

NEGOTIATIONS BEGIN WITH EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

LD021814 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1702 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, July 2 (TANJUG)--Negotiations on a new agreement on economic cooperation between Yugoslavia and the European Community (EC) started at the headquarters of the EC Executive Commission here today.

Yugoslavia starts from the conviction that both partners agree on the need for not only a better balance of their cooperation, but also for its quicker development, Stojan Andov, head Yugoslav delegate and member of the Yugoslav Government, said. He particularly cautioned about a higher imbalance in trade to the detriment of Yugoslavia and emphasized the need that the new agreement should through adequate solutions create conditions for overcoming this bilaterally detrimental influence in the end.

The vice-president of the EC Executive Commission, Wilhelm Haferkamp, said that the EC attaches "particular importance to cooperation with Yugoslavia" and expressed its conviction that these negotiations will lead to a decisive step on the road to a mutually satisfying agreement.

While further setting forth the Yugoslav delegation's stands, Andov outlined concrete Yugoslav draft solutions for the new agreement, first of all concerning a lifting of customs and other import barriers to Yugoslav exports. The Yugoslavia-EC negotiations should continue tomorrow at the level of experts in various fields.

PROTOCOL ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH IRAQ SIGNED

AU021722 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Nemanja Vukovic report]

[Text] Economic and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and Iraq is the result of good political relations between the two countries which received a new impetus with the recent friendly meeting and talks between Presidents Tito and Al-Bakr. This has been pointed out by the chairmen of the mixed committee for economic and technical cooperation, 'Adnan Husayn al-Hamdani and Andrej Marinc, after talks they conducted in Belgrade. Nemanja Vukovic reports:

After signing the protocol on the talks, 'Adnan Husayn al-Hamdani, Iraqi minister of planning, stated that economic and scientific and technical cooperation between the two friendly countries is constantly advancing and is a result of the high mutual understanding in political relations. Iraq supplies crude oil to Yugoslavia, Al-Hamdani said and added:

[Begin recording of Al-Hamdani voice in Arabic fading into Serbo-Croatian translation] I wish to state that Yugoslavia may rely on Iraq as a constant and secure source of oil supplies. [end recording]

Andrej Marinc, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, president of the Yugoslav part of the mixed committee, assessed economic cooperation with Iraq as follows:

[Begin Marine recording] Our economic and scientific and technical cooperation is advancing and we can express great satisfaction in this respect. I would concur in the opinion of our guest that overall cooperation between our two friendly, nonaligned and socialist countries is very good and that all the prospects indicate that we shall further cooperate on lasting foundations in our mutual interest. This cooperation is even more important because Tito and Al-Bakr had a meeting recently.

[end recording]

[Baghdad INA in Arabic at 1852 GMT on 2 July adds that Husayn said in a 2 July Belgrade press conference that "the volume of economic cooperation between the two countries is now well over \$6 billion." "He said we regard economic cooperation as the other face of political cooperation. Husayn explained that the committee discussed in its meetings new prospects for expanding cooperation between the Yugoslav and Iraqi corporations in a manner harmonious with the objectives of the development plan currently being implemented in Iraq."]

SUNDIC DENOUNCES U.S., FRENCH MILITARY THREATS OVER OIL

LD291552 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jun 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The title of the topical foreign political commentary of this bulletin is "Oil and Weapons." The reason for this is the threats by the United States and France to oil-producing countries that they will resort to military intervention if their energy interests should be jeopardized. Here is Milika Sundic:

The United States and France have decided to form special units for military interventions in oil-producing countries. These units would be deployed if the governments of the countries mentioned should consider it necessary. The assessment as to this need, of course, would be made by them alone and it would be they alone which would choose the moment of military intervention.

For the time being, this seems to be only a question of threats which, one should hope, would never be realized. However, the very fact that such preparations are underway, that there are deliberations on military interventions, represents a warning that the world is facing a fresh danger with unforeseeable consequences. It is indisputable that industrially developed countries are facing an energy crisis and that sooner or later they will be in even greater difficulties. But there is even less dispute about the fact that the energy crisis affects developing countries far more. The gap between the underdeveloped and developed is becoming deeper and deeper and the readiness of the rich to understand the problems of the poor less and less.

On the other hand, oil companies continue to amass immense wealth at the expense of the producers, not to mention the fall in the value of the dollar which forces the oil producers to raise the price per barrel. However, regardless of the complexity of the situation, to seek a way out of the energy crisis by way of military intervention, and the very thought of it, calls into question the foundations on which lasting and stable world peace can rest.

Nobody has the right to dictate prices to the producers of raw materials and thus to oil producers, because there is anyway a great discrepancy between the prices of raw materials and industrial products.

Industrially developed countries must reconcile themselves to the fact that developing countries too are looking for a way out of their underdevelopment with far greater right than is the right of the rich to preserve their privileges.

Unfortunately, the UNCTAD session in Manila has shown once again how much industrially developed countries lack sensitivity with regard to the problems which developing countries face. If, however, the assessment about the energy crisis in the world being less and less an economic and more and more a political problem is right, the way out of this crisis must be sought exclusively in an equitable dialog between the oil producers and oil consumers and under no circumstances in the use and the threat of force. An equitable dialog also represents at the same time the best way to grasp correctly the economic side of the problem of the production, sale and consumption of energy. To seek a solution by bypassing negotiations leads to an impasse from which there is no way out. The decisions of the governments of the United States and France are all the more incomprehensible both from the point of view of their own national interests as well as the interests of the international community as a whole. An armed conflict because of oil would inevitably lead to a conflagration of broad dimensions, a conflagration which could not be put out either quickly or easily.

COMMENTARIES ON TOKYO SUMMIT, OPEC PRICE INCREASES

Carter Achievement at Tokyo Summit

LD301934 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1911 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Washington, June 30 (TANJUG)--The assessments of the recent Tokyo summit are for the most part favourable here in Washington. The seven industrially most developed countries, which are at the same time the seven major petroleum importers, have for the first time agreed on a petroleum-imports limit to counter the constant increase in petroleum prices, it is noted here.

As for the United States, as set out here, President Carter has succeeded in achieving at the summit what he had planned. The summit was an opportunity for him to convince the American public and Congress of the need for the extensive energy programme he submitted to Congress quite some time ago. The United States also managed in Tokyo not to take on the firm common obligations petroleum regarding import quotas [as received] until 1985.

West European Roundup

LD292206 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1905 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--The latest increase in oil prices will cause a further rise of inflation in Great Britain. In employment offices there there will be about one hundred thousand more jobless. Initial calculations of British economists indicate that the rise in oil prices will add one per cent to the inflation rate which would reach about 17 percent next autumn [words indistinct].

In Switzerland, however, experts assess that there is no point in panic and that, with intensified economy, the energy balance will not be considerably upset.

The greatest reason for Switzerland's concern is not the new price, but the possibility of its contributing to a still greater uncertainty on the free market on which this country buys the largest part of oil.

In Bonn it is emphasized that the increase in oil prices will obviously deprive all citizens of a part of the present standard of living. It is also emphasized here that it is more than evident that all countries of the developed West, which already depend on oil, must save energy, "but on the basis of reality, and not of utopia".

In France, the rise in oil prices, on which the decision was taken in Geneva, is presented as a catastrophe. It is emphasized above all that France's bill for oil in the second half of this year will increase by about ten billion francs. Using the argument of the increase of oil prices, Prime Minister Raymond Barre indicated a further rise of inflation.

Tokyo Declaration on Oil Price

LD292208 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1922 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tokyo, June 29 (TANJUG)--Limitations of oil exports should contribute to the greater saving of energy and the development of alternative imports. By this, above all, one understands the greater use of coal and the development of nuclear energy without which it would be difficult to achieve economic and employment growth in the following decades. This was stated in the Tokyo declaration published by the heads of state or government of seven most developed Western countries, after the conclusion of their two-day meeting in Tokyo today.

The Tokyo declaration warns that the latest rise in oil prices, which was decided on at the recent "OPEC" meeting in Geneva, will have serious economic and social consequences, and that it will influence inflation and reduce economic growth on the wider international scale. The declaration states that the rise in prices will also cause difficulties both in the developed and in the developing countries.

This is the reason why the Tokyo summit places special emphasis on aid to developing countries, and admits the necessity of increasing the financial means of these countries.

However, the impression remains that relations between the developed and the developing countries remained in the background of discussions on oil, regardless of the stand expressed in the Tokyo declaration.

Belgrade Radio Commentary

AU011950 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 1 Jul 79 AU

[Dragan Colovic talk]

[Text] A new oil price increase and a summit meeting of the seven most developed Western countries in Tokyo are the two most important events in the fields of international economics in the past week. Dragan Colovic says in this connection:

Although received in the majority of the developed Western countries with stormy protests and indignation, the latest crude oil price increase was nevertheless expected. It will demand of the citizens of the developed countries considerable sacrifices to which they are not accustomed, having lived in abundance and under the conditions of an exceptionally high standard of living. Of course, the higher prices of oil also introduce new uncertainties regarding economic growth and employment, and they will also contribute to a further increase of prices and to inflation in those countries.

These are the facts which the citizens of the developed countries will have to accept, and it is a matter of the skill of their politicians to convince them that this is inevitable and that an end has come to life in the old way, which is to say a life based on cheap imports of raw materials and especially energy from developing countries.

This was the reason for the communist newspaper L'HUMANITE remarking to the concerned petty bourgeois in France: "What are you complaining for, when a liter of domestic mineral water in France is still more expensive than a liter of imported gasoline?"

However, even the politicians of the most developed countries of the West should derive certain lessons from all that happened last week and earlier. In fact, the developed Western countries have not done much but they have, on the contrary, protected by all means their gained privileges. The problems of energy are not the only problems facing the contemporary world. Food and health protection, education and many other development problems are much more important for the majority of mankind than the problems of energy.

The economic and social realities in the developing world obviously run in currents different from those desired by the developed Western countries. The process of emancipation of the developing countries and their striving to develop on an equal footing with others cannot be stopped by anybody.

The following weeks and months will show whether the developed Western countries and their leaders--who had a session in Tokyo last week--have really accepted the changes. If they have not, fresh tensions in international political and economic relations are inevitable, and any attempt to apply force would hurt the developed countries as much as the developing ones. If something does change--as the leaders of the developed Western countries profess to want--the world economy will face better days.

POLITIKA COMMENTS ON PRICE RISES IN SOVIET UNION

LD021224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 2 Jul 79 ID

["Soviet Union: New Jump in Prices"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, July 2 (TANJUG)--After an interval of two years and a half the Soviet Government had to announce in a "package" the increase in prices of some goods and to explain its step with economic arguments, the Belgrade daily POLITIKA Moscow correspondent (?reports).

Starting with yesterday the prices of jewelry, carpets, fur and fur goods are higher by an average of 50 percent, all models of passenger cars by 18 percent, imported furniture by 30 percent and domestic by 10 percent.

POLITIKA interprets the substantial rise in prices in the Soviet Union, explained with disharmony between supply and demand, as a consequence of the unsatisfactory growth of the productivity of labor.

In the Soviet Union, the Yugoslav daily writes, the productivity of labor "is marking time because of the unstimulative methods in economic activity." In the USSR average pays have been annually increasing, with all those who apply for jobs formally getting employment. In the opinion of the Yugoslav daily correspondent, this is a "vicious circle difficult to leave without radical economic measures, regarding which there is hesitation for understandable reasons, so the problems have been amassing."

POLITIKA writes that in all national economies, regardless of the social system, disharmony between supply and demand is called inflation. In the Soviet Union, however, this term is not used since inflation is considered to be immanent only in capitalist, and not also in socialist economy.

NIN MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF BERLIN CONFERENCE

ID301424 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1333 GMT 30 Jun 79 ID

[Text] Belgrade, June 30 (TANJUG)--The prominent Belgrade weekly NIN stresses the currentness of the principles adopted three years ago at the Berlin conference of communist and workers' parties of Europe.

Analyzing the lasting effects of the Berlin conference, the paper concludes that the parties have gained autonomy and independence within the communist movement.

NIN also stresses that no one any longer opposes different paths to socialism.

Recalling that the Berlin conference took place in an atmosphere of detente and stabilization in the world, the weekly states that the chilling of relations, conflicts, threats and wars of the last three years couldn't pass without having an effect on the state of the communist party.

NIN points out that after the conference various attempts were made to oppose the right to differences in opinion among certain parties, and attempts to preserve "unity" in resemblance to a model.

Concerning armed conflicts among socialist countries in Southeast Asia, the Belgrade weekly states that they have demonstrated in practice the historical inevitability of the existence of different interests among parties.

MACEDONIAN ASSEMBLY DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORS

AU291622 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Jun 79 p 4 AU

[M. Krstic report]

[Text] Skopje, 20 June--The delegates of the Macedonian Assembly, at the sessions of the chambers, have heard a report on the long-term cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia with the neighboring countries. The report was submitted by Tomislav Simovski, member of the Republican Executive Council and republican secretary for international relations.

Having said that the SFRY has a permanent interest in the advancement of its relations with the neighboring countries, Simovski particularly stressed that our country proceeds from the principle that differences in sociopolitical systems and the existence of open and disputed questions need not constitute an obstacle to the development of relations on an equal footing. However, this does not mean that open or disputed questions should be bypassed or neglected, for their existence objectively narrows the room for the realization of cooperation. The building of stable good-neighborly relations and cooperation in the spirit of friendship implies, at the same time, an investment of effort for the solving of such questions.

Our country, Simovski said, has a very broad plan for the development of relations with the neighbors, implying also unhindered communications of the people across open borders, ramified economic cooperation with links in the infrastructure, a broad exchange of cultural values and other forms of cooperation, which should reflect the interests of the peoples living in this area.

Within the general Yugoslav cooperation with the neighboring countries, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, on its part, he stressed, invests special efforts for the advancement of the existing and fresh aspects of cooperation with the People's Republic of Albania, the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Republic of Greece.

Having said that the basic and most developed form of cooperation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia with its neighbors is in the economic field, in which trade occupies a dominant position, the republican secretary for international relations pointed out that several projects whose realization is being negotiated deserve special attention. These concern an oil pipeline to connect our country with Thessalonika Bay, melioration works in the Vardar River Basin and the construction of a navigable way linking the Danube, the Morava, the Vardar and the Aegean, which is certainly one of the biggest undertakings in the Balkan region. Certainly no less important is the envisaged linking of the electrical systems of Yugoslavia and the neighboring countries, as well as the development of communications. This will undoubtedly enrich the substance of all-round cooperation.

Anyhow, Simovski then said, Macedonia very actively encourages cooperation with neighboring Albania and strives that the forms that will make it possible that the proximity and the objective possibilities and interests of the two neighboring countries are better expressed will be developed in this cooperation. However, speaking about the development of relations and cooperation of the SFRY and the People's Republic of Bulgaria, [he said that] this cooperation has been considerably restricted by the negative Bulgarian attitude on the basic disputed question concerning the status and the position of the part of the Macedonian people living as a minority in that neighboring country. Nevertheless, he added, in accordance with our principled positions, we are making efforts for a wider development of all forms of cooperation, which undoubtedly is of interest to both countries, since we are aware that through a ramified economic, cultural and other cooperation, and through providing for broad communications of citizens, we contribute in the best possible way to the resolving of the open questions.

Despite the fact that the relations with neighboring Greece in the past few years have displayed a certain positive trend, some aspects of cooperation are not being realized according to the wishes expressed and conditions perceived by both sides. In this sense, Republican Secretary Simovski stressed, I wish to point out the insufficient understanding on the Greek side relating to our proposals to introduce local border traffic, improve communications and the like. The public not only in Macedonia but also in all our country justifiably expects greater readiness on the part of Greece to resolve some questions which hamper communications on both sides of the border, especially when it is a question of the existing visa and passport system applied by Greece toward us.

KOSOVO PAPER TAKES ISSUE WITH TIRANA COMMENT ON KOSOVO

LD021946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1838 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Pristina--The article published recently in the Tirana periodical YLLI, which "reveals" the backwardness of Kosovo and the "discriminatory" and "colonizing" policy toward the Albanian population in our country, is the reason for a commentary carried by RILINDJA in tomorrow's issue under the title: "Whom Do YLLI's Fabrications Serve?"

"The Kosovo population"--RILINDJA writes--"has become used to various reactionary forces speculating, in a malicious and tendentious manner, with Kosovo, its position and its development, but as up to now, this time too it does not attach much significance to this.

"Nevertheless--the paper adds--"the fabrications, motives and goals of the Albanian periodical cause astonishment and indignation.

"Without dealing further either with pragmatic propaganda motives which stem from internal needs or with the identity of this article with the sinister fabrications and propaganda of the reactionary forces of the world toward Kosovo--and which do not wish well either Albania, Yugoslavia or the Albanian people--we want to say very clearly"--RILINDJA writes--"that the article in YLLI, with its untruths about Kosovo, its vocabulary, its method of raising questions, its phrases, with its 'arguments' and arrogant 'spurious concern' toward Kosovo and toward Albanians in Yugoslavia, represents for us an insult which irritates.

"We consider the YLLI article to be nothing more than malicious and designed to undermine the achievements of our revolution and to deny the achievements, interests and aspirations of Albanians in Yugoslavia. We are convinced that YLLI's readers themselves do not accept this kind of 'wool over their eyes' although they are systematically proffered this wool and similar things."

RILINDJA goes on to note that our papers do not publish articles referring to the shortcomings in Albania's daily life because we are convinced that they can best be discussed by the people and by the working class of Albania, needing no "spurious concern" from outside, and consequently not from us either. On the contrary, RILINDJA goes on to say, when we report, we report the achievements and the efforts of the working people and of the people of Albania; we do so in order to correctly inform our public because we rejoice in every achievement of the Albanian people. In its articles about our country, and especially about Kosovo, YLLI speaks with contempt and malice, and resorts to ill-intentioned half-truths and concoctions. This is how we Albanians in Yugoslavia, we the people of Kosovo, view this and similar articles in YLLI which do not serve the cause of the correct flow of information, do not serve the cause of consolidation of good-neighborly relations and reciprocal trust, stresses RILINDJA and continues:

"In implementing the principled policy of the LCY and of our country aimed at a speedier development of Kosovo, indisputable results have been achieved regardless of the fact that from time to time we also face difficulties. Due to the nature of our socialist self-managing democratic system, we in Kosovo as in our entire society, are on this issue, as on any other, open, critical and self-critical because in this way we are committing and mobilizing ourselves and society for the speedier development of Kosovo.

"We are still relatively [TANJUG spacing] the most underdeveloped area in Yugoslavia. But to say this and not to mention the economic, social, national, education, cultural, political and the entire democratic development of Kosovo, which is, within the framework of the socialist self-managing development of Yugoslavia, greater than for centuries before, thanks to our creative work, the support of the working class of Yugoslavia and the values of socialist self-management, means to be both blind and ill-intentioned. But YLLI, neither in this article nor at any time before, has written anything about these achievements of ours. On the contrary, by proceeding from ill intentions, it speculates with the eclectic method, invented or partial, with information taken out of context, and then draws false and demagogic conclusions on this basis, with the tendency of fanning nationalistic and irredentist ideology there where it hopes (but it is mistaken!) to meet with some kind of support.

"We in Kosovo are conscious of our shortcomings and of the tasks we are facing, and we do not conceal it, but we are rightly proud of our successes and achievements. Kosovo is no longer a province, a synonym of backwardness, and is not only 'an area rich in natural wealth,' as YLLI says, but is rich in achievements in its economic, industrial, educational, cultural, scientific and overall development, rich in socialist self-management democratic relations, national freedom and equality, democratic liberties, the industrious working class and working people of our towns and villages, and in the creative intelligentsia and young people who are proud of their achievements and who look into the future in our socialist self-management Yugoslavia, a community of equal nations and nationalities, in which the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo is one of the constituent and equal subjects, responsible for its development and its further consolidation."

YLLI knows all this but does not wish to record it because it is not in keeping with its objectives, says RILINDJA in conclusion.

LCY'S MIKULIC PRESENTS DIPLOMAS AT LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL

AU291545 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 29 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Today Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, presented graduation diplomas to the fourth class of the Josip Broz Tito LCY Political School at a festive ceremony held on the occasion in Kumrovec. During the past 10 months more than 80 university professors, revolutionaries and prominent political leaders from all parts of the country lectured at this highest school of the League of Communists, explaining the Marxist theoretical ideas and the socialist self-management practice to the students and bringing these ideas and this practice closer to them in a creative and antidogmatic way.

Branko Mikulic, among other things, said to the school's students that, armed with knowledge, you must transfer this knowledge to our practice and at the same time help our theory to become even clearer.

BRANKO MIKULIC HAS TALK WITH ZAGREB WRITER KRLEZA

LD012208 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1140 GMT 30 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, called on Miroslav Krleza, the writer, at the latter's home in Zagreb, and had a long cordial talk with him.

SOCIALIST YOUTH UNION ELECTS FIRST 1-YEAR TERM PRESIDENT

LD301002 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2106 GMT 29 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 29 (TANJUG)--Vasil Tuporkovski, up to now vice-president, today was elected the first president of the Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union with the one-year term of office. With this election the organization of Yugoslav youth too has realized President Tito's initiative about collective work and leadership, which has already been done in the League of Communists, Yugoslav trade unions and the Socialist Alliance, the largest political organization in Yugoslavia.

New President Tuporkovski, 28, [is] docent at the chair of international law at the law faculty in Skoplje (the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Macedonia) where he obtained a doctorate. Tuporkovski is also member of the Council for International Law of the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat.

BILIC DISCUSSES CHURCH AFFAIRS WITH CROATIAN OFFICIALS

LD012238 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1905 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Porec--During his stay in the Porec municipality today, within the ambit of his visit to Istria, Jure Bilic, president of the Croat Assembly, saw St Euphrasia's Basilica. During the visit he met Dr Dragutin Nesic, bishop of the diocese of Porec and Pula, and discussed with him those problems which are of interest for relations between the Catholic Church and the state in the Socialist Republic of Croatia. The meeting was attended by Ema Derossi-Bjelajac, vice president of the Croat Assembly; Aleksandar Ribaric, president of the Porec Municipal Assembly; and by Ivan Lalic and Umberto Cunjac, chairmen respectively of the Croat republican and Porec municipal commissions for religious matters.

SERBIAN PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE, ADOPTS AMNESTY

AU022145 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 2 Jul 79 AU

[Text] The Presidency of Serbia has discussed, among other things, measures for the building and improving the system of territorial defense and the observation and informing service. The members of the Presidency have assessed that good results have been achieved so far in this sphere and that they contribute to the strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

For 7 July, the uprising day of the people of Serbia, the Presidency adopted a decision on pardon for a certain number of accused persons.

BRIEFS

POLISH ENGINEERING INDUSTRY MINISTER--Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of Serbia, yesterday received Aleksander Kopec, Polish minister of engineering industry. In their talks they expressed interest in expanding economic cooperation between the SFRY and Poland. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30 May 79 p 7 AU]

VOJVODINA-HUNGARIAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION--The Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, which for a number of years has successfully carried out economic cooperation with the Hungarian People's Republic, will expand this cooperation next year to long-term business and technical cooperation, production cooperation, joint ventures and joint entry into markets of third countries. It is expected that an agreement will be signed this month between Vojvodina and the Hungarian People's Republic on transit of gas through Hungarian territory and an agreement on joint financing of the further construction of the gas pipeline. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

SAWP DELEGATION TO BOTSWANA--Belgrade--A SAWP delegation led by Petar Rakocovic, member of the SAWP Federal Conference Presidium, yesterday left for a visit to Botswana at the invitation of the Democratic Party of Botswana. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 79 p 6 AU]

OIL PRODUCTION FIGURES--The largest Yugoslav oilfield at Benicanci in the commune of Donji Miholjac in Slavonia produced about 360,000 tons of crude oil in the first 4 months of 1979, which is about 35 percent of the total production of Croatia. A new oilfield in the vicinity, Stekovica, will begin production in the last half of the year and is expected to yield 40,000 tons of crude oil by the end of the year. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 79 p 3 AU]